THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 19. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

The Released Fenians.

List of the Martyrs.

The Baltimore Murder and Suicide

Shocking Affair in Cincinnati.

Reinstatement of Dr. Lanahan

Concurrence of the Bishops.

Crime in Trenton, New Jersey

Etc., Etc., Etc. Etc., Etc.

THE RELEASED FENIANS.

The Irish Exiles Now in New York and Those Expected by the Steamer Russia.

The N. Y. *Post* of Saturday says:—

Throughout this morning numerous persons interested in the cause of Ireland, and many who were impelled by simple curiosity, have called at Sweeny's Hotel. Among them were William R. Roberts, Registrar Connolly and Horace Greeley.

O'Donovan Rossa and his companions have kept themselves, as far as possible, aloof during the day, assigning as a reason important private business.

THE LIST OF MARTYRS.

The released Fenians now in this city are J. O'Donovan Rossa, John Devoy, Henry Mullady, Charles Underwood, O'Connell, and John McClure. The others, enumerated below, are on board the Russia, which is due on Wednesday next, or are coming from Australia:—

1. Thomas F. Burke, sentence, death; commuted to penal servitude for life.
2. John McCafferty, death; commuted to penal servitude for life.
3. John McClure, death; commuted to penal servitude for life.
4. Edward O'Meagher Condon, alias "Shore," death; commuted to penal servitude for life.
5. Patrick Melody, death; commuted to penal servitude for life.
6. Jeremiah O'Donovan (Rossa), penal servitude for life.
7. Thomas Clarke Luby, twenty years' penal servitude.
8. John O'Leary, twenty years' penal servitude.
9. Michael Sheeley, twenty years' penal servitude.
10. John Devoy, fifteen years' penal servitude.
11. William G. Halpin, fifteen years' penal servitude.
12. John Francis Kearney, fifteen years' penal servitude.
13. Edward Power, fifteen years' penal servitude.
14. Patrick Walsh, fifteen years' penal servitude.
15. Patrick Lennon, fifteen years' penal servitude.
16. Richard O'S. Burke, fifteen years' penal servitude.
17. William Mackey (Lomasney), twelve years' penal servitude.
18. Bryan Dillon, ten years' penal servitude.
19. Charles Underwood O'Connell, ten years' penal servitude.
20. Denis Dowling Mulcahy, ten years' penal servitude.
21. William F. Roantree, ten years' penal servitude.
22. George Brown, ten years' penal servitude.
23. Edmund St. Clair, ten years' penal servitude.
24. Mortimer Moriarty, ten years' penal servitude.
25. Peter Mohan, ten years' penal servitude.
26. John Murphy ("Pagan O'Leary"), seven years' penal servitude.
27. Patrick Doran, seven years' penal servitude.
28. Henry Shaw, seven years' penal servitude.
29. Martin Hanley Carey, five years' penal servitude.
30. John Brannon, five years' penal servitude.
31. Thomas Scatley, five years' penal servitude.
32. Timothy Featherstone, five years' penal servitude.
33. William Murphy, five years' penal servitucе.
34. Charles Moorhouse, five years' penal servitude.
35. John Carroll, five years' penal servitude.
36. Daniel Redden, five years' penal servitude.
37. James Anderson (Lane), five years' penal servitude.
38. Patrick Ryan, five years.

Important Notice.

The following manifesto has been issued by Mr. John Savage, the chief Executive of the Fenian Brotherhood:—

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, NEW YORK, Jan. 22, 1871.—To the Members of the United Fenian Brotherhood:—A grand convention will be called as soon after the arrival of the released and banished Fenian prisoners as is convenient, to which the members of the organizations indicated above will be invited to send delegates. The object of holding this convention is to place before the released Fenian representatives the progress of events during their confinement, and to take such measures, with their co-operation, as may be deemed wise to effect complete unity of action among all friends of Ireland, and to direct the thought, the endeavors and resources of all into the same channel.

JOHN SAVAGE,
Chief Executive Fenian Brotherhood.

THE BALTIMORE TRAGEDY.

Particulars of the Recent Shocking Murder and Suicide.

The Baltimore *Sun* of Saturday says:—

It appears that for the past two years Peter Nesberg, formerly a seafaring man, but who has recently been working at his trade of sail-making, has been boarding at Mrs. Mary Ann Anderson's whenever he was in Baltimore, and that he has often asked her to marry him, but she always refused, telling him, as well as other persons, that his only object in wanting her to marry him was to get possession of the house in which she lived, together with other property she owned. About six months since he left the city and returned three weeks ago, and the two seemed to get along very well together. On Wednesday night last Nesberg went out with Frederick, son of Mrs. Anderson, and both of them returned home about 10 o'clock, under the influence of liquor. Nesberg again asked her, in the presence of Mary Kidd, the occupant above referred to, to marry him. Again she refused, and said she did not want anything more to do with him, as he had no right to take the boy out and make him drunk, as his mind was unsettled enough when he was sober, and that he was perfectly crazy when he was drunk. Both of them were very angry, and he accused her of caring more for some one else than she did for him, and he left the room saying that he would be revenged against her.

THE TRAGEDY.

Everything remained very quiet in the house until yesterday morning, at 9½ o'clock, when a Mrs. Sincoe, who resides next door, and who was in the second story of her own house, heard the report of a pistol twice, one shot being fired immediately after the other. She did not pay much attention to the noise, although it shook the glass in the windows, but thought that something had fallen in one of the lower rooms, and did not pay any more attention to it. The woman Mary Kidd, who slept with Mrs. Anderson, heard her get up about 7 o'clock in the morning, and go down stairs, but did not hear the shots fired, and only discovered the tragedy when going down the stairway into the kitchen, about 10 o'clock, when, seeing blood upon the floor, without waiting to seek further, she ran up stairs and awoke the boy, who came down, and discovering the dead bodies of his mother and the man upon the floor, rushed into the yard crying out that his mother was dead.

A HORRIBLE SIGHT.

The alarm was immediately given, and the police officer on the beat, Mr. J. F. Jones, went into the house and found not only the dead body of the woman lying on the floor of the kitchen, weltering in blood, but also that of Nesberg on the opposite side of the room. The bodies, as they were found, presented a horrible appearance. The woman was lying on her back beside the stove, with her hair disheveled, and a bullet hole in the right side of her head, immediately above the ear, and from which the brains were oozing. The man was lying on the floor, with his shoulders propped up against the stairway, his right hand firmly holding a pistol, the vicinity in which he was lying being covered with blood, which came from a wound also in the right side of his head, near the temple. The supposition is that after he shot the woman he sat down upon a chair and shot himself, as a chair stood beside him, from which it appeared as if he had fallen. The supposition in regard to the woman is that she was engaged in cooking at the time the shot was fired.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST AND VERDICT.

Coroner Spicer was summoned as soon as possible, and about 1 o'clock an inquest was held over the bodies, which were lying just as they were found.

The jury, without retiring, rendered a verdict that Mrs. Anderson came to her death from a pistol shot in the hands of Peter Nesberg, who shot her in a fit of jealousy, and them committed suicide.

A CINCINNATI HORROR.

An Estimable Young Lady Killed by Her Lover—A Mysterious Case.

The Cincinnati *Times* of Saturday has the following:—

About nine o'clock last night the citizens of the west end of Covington were startled by the report that a very estimable young lady—Miss Philomeno Wellinghoff—had been shot and killed at her home on Philadelphia street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, by her lover, Frederick Koors. It seems that Koors had visited the young lady's house about eight o'clock last evening, and found that she had gone to a neighboring grocery for coal oil. He took a seat in the kitchen and awaited her return. In about fifteen minutes she came back and expressed some surprise at seeing him there. After conversing for a short time the couple went into an adjoining room, but were not there long when the family, in another part of the house, were started by the report of a pistol and the screams of the young lady.

Upon rushing to the door of the room in which the parties were, Mrs. Wellinghoff found it locked, and heard her daughter screaming for some one to open it. The door was finally opened by Miss Wellinghoff herself, who turned the key. She then staggered out, exclaiming that Fred. had shot her and that she was dying.

Young Koors rushed frantically out of the house, and proceeded as fast as he could to the residence of Father Froelich, a Catholic priest, telling him that he had killed his sweetheart, but that he did not intend to do it; that he didn't know there was anything in the pistol.

The young woman died in about fifteen minutes after she was shot. The ball entered her left breast, penetrating into the body.

Esquire Francis summoned a jury, and held an inquest on the body.

THE VERDICT.

We, the jury empanelled to hold an inquest on the body of Philomena Wellinghoff, an unmarried woman about nineteen years of age, find that the said Philomena Wellinghoff came to her death from a wound from a pistol-ball discharged from a pistol in the hands of Frederick Koors, and that the handling of said pistol by said Koors was either malicious or careless, but as to which of these two the jury are divided in opinion.

INTERVIEW WITH THE PRISONER.

We visited the city jail this morning, and found Koors lying on a mattress in his cell. He was quiet, but appeared to have spent a restless night.

He said that the shooting was purely accidental; that Miss Wellinghoff and he were in the room together; that she was playing with him, and that he pulled out his pistol for no particular purpose whatever. She caught hold of the barrel and was trying to wrest it from him when the weapon was discharged, but how he did not know. He said he was engaged to be married to her in August next if everything went on right; that he had never quarrelled with her; was not jealous of any one; that she had no other suitor than himself.

Koors is a very intelligent and good-looking young man. He is a German, but speaks English quite fluently. His age is nineteen years and three months. He is a clerk in the office of his father, who is a lumber merchant in Cincinnati.

DR. LANAHAN REINSTATED.

Concurrent Action of the Bishops.

The concurrence of the bishops in the decision of the Book Committee, which we published on Saturday, is as follows:—

To the Book Committee—Dear Brethren:—We received your request to be present at this investigation of the case of the Rev. Dr. Lanahan while we were holding our annual session at Baltimore. We felt very profoundly the gravity and difficulties of the duty. We therefore appointed a committee of our board to examine the different enactments of the General Conference and the present discipline relating to the subject. We met in Philadelphia two days before you convened us here to confer with reference to our understanding of the law, and as to the nature and extent of our responsibilities in the premises.

The result of these careful deliberations is embodied in the two papers presented to the committee. We believe that these papers stated the constitutional and statute laws of the Church on the subject, and we felt ourselves constrained to print them from a clear conviction of duty to all parties interested in the investigation.

We have been led to make this statement, as our communication is referred to in your final action.

In the further procedure of your committee, in the executive session, we had no strictly official connection; nor in your final action have we any official authority. Yet, as you courteously invited us to be present, and requested our opinions during your deliberations, we deem it to be both respectful and proper to add the following statement:—

We are happy to say that we witnessed with great satisfaction the anxiety and carefulness with which you considered all the delicate and perplexing questions upon which you have been called to act. We also fully appreciated all the complications and embarrassments surrounding the case, and were fully aware that there was room for honest differences of opinion; but, after having listened to the discussions, and after full and careful deliberation, we are prepared to say that your action in the case meets our approval, as having been wise and proper, and we believe it will be conducive to the best interests of the Church and all concerned.

E. L. JANES, L. SCOTT,
M. SIMPSON, E. R. AMES.

New York, Jan. 20, 1871.

POLITICAL PRISONERS.

How They Ought to be Treated—A Liberal English View.

The London *Saturday Review* has a remarkable article upon political prisoners, from which we make the following extracts:—

There are two theories as to the mode in which political prisoners ought to be treated. According to the one theory, they are persons who have been guilty of no moral crime, or at most of a very slight one. They have tried to incite to war or to make war, and they have been beaten. They are prisoners of ought to be treated as such. It is, of course, quite proper that they should be kept in confinement, because the enemies of the existing Government cannot be allowed to go at large. But they ought to be treated while in confinement with the respect and courtesy which a generous enemy always extends to those he has captured on the field of battle. They ought to be carefully distinguished and kept apart from all ordinary criminals, well fed, allowed to communicate with their friends, subject only to such supervision as is necessary to ensure that they shall not use their involuntary leisure in hatching or aiding new plots; and they ought not to be called on to perform any manual labor. This, it is said, is only in accordance with the prevalent views entertained by society of their offense. They have been possibly foolish; possibly they may have only sacrificed themselves as the pioneers of a movement hereafter to be successful, but the success of which would have been impossible had not some enthusiasts stepped forward to start it and suffer for it. No one thinks they have done anything disgraceful. Their wives and families glory in bearing their name, and have none of the humiliation and sense of shame falling on those who are intimately associated with a pickpocket or a forger. Those who adopt this theory would have liked to see the Fenian prisoners treated as they think the captives of Sedan are, or ought to be, treated by the Germans. Of course all political prisoners are not alike, and no one probably would claim that the murderers of policemen at Manchester, or the authors of the Clerkenwell explosion, should be treated as if they were captive marshals of France. But if the general theory were right, the ordinary Fenian who has been guilty of nothing more than treasonable writing, or acts intended to promote disaffection or war, ought no more to suffer extraordinary penalties because some persons sympathizing with their cause have been guilty of murdering innocent officials and civilians, than Canrobert or Bazaine ought to suffer extraordinary penalties because some French officers have broken their parole. The other theory is that political prisoners are exactly like other prisoners, that sedition and treason-felony are most dangerous and pernicious crimes calculated to do infinite harm to life and property, and that the law must be upheld with equal severity against them as against any other criminal whose crime has been defined by Parliament as an act deserving the same amount of punishment. But it is quite consistent with this view to say that the rigors of penal servitude may be properly relaxed in particular cases, because those rigors fall with unequal severity on different men. There are especially two parts of penal discipline which torture some men and hardly affect others. The association with the ordinary professed ruffian is most painful to men who have hitherto lived in homes of decency or refinement, while to the habitual criminal it is probably a source of positive pleasure; and, obviously, the severer forms of manual labor are nothing to persons accustomed to hard manual labor all their lives, while they are full of excessive hardship to men who have never done a day's work out of doors. The forger or the fraudulent trustee is in these respects exactly on a footing with the political prisoner; and in point of fact the prison authorities do make a difference when it can be shown to be reasonable that a difference should be made. They do not force all those condemned to penal servitude to herd together, and they adjust manual labor to the constitution and previous habits of the workman. All that political prisoners, therefore, if this theory is right, can ask, is that they should be treated as ordinary criminals, but that they should have such a relaxation of discipline made in their favor as would be granted to any other criminals who were like them in constitution and previous habits of living.

MURDER IN TRENTON.

Horrible Affair—A Man Killed for his Money.

On Saturday evening, Asa Downe, a stranger in Trenton, visited a number of drinking-saloons in the southern part of the city, imbibing freely at each. With him were two companions, who drank at his expense, but not as deeply as he did. Their appearance was not remarkable, and none who saw him had any suspicion that a horrible tragedy was to terminate their spree. Yesterday morning, at about 7 o'clock, Downe was found in a dying condition in a barn in Hamilton township, about one mile from the city. His left hand and wrist were badly cut, and there were deep black marks produced by the clutch of fingers on his throat. He was removed to a house near at hand, where he lay groaning and unconscious during the day, until 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when he died. The circumstances attending the case, and particularly the fact that his pockets had been rifled and were turned inside out, leave no doubts in the minds of the Trenton officers that he was murdered for his money. Coroner Parsons, with a jury, viewed the body last evening, and ordered a post mortem examination. The inquest will be held to-day.

CALIFORNIA.

Census Returns—The Present and Future of the State.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says:—"The census returns makes the population of California less than 560,000. Probably it is quite 600,000. The reports of the county assessors to Surveyor-General Bost give the number of registered voters at nearly 150,000. At this rate about one-fourth of our population are voters; but ten per cent. must be deducted from the registered list for deaths and removals, leaving 135,000 voters—a larger number of voters than has ever been actually polled. According to the Surveyor-General's report for 1870, the taxable values of the State are $252,401,337. This is nearly $8,000,000 less than the real values as returned by the census agents for San Francisco alone. As the proportion of assessed to real values throughout the State is probably not more than one-fourth, it is safe to assume that the true value of property in California is not under $1,000,000,000. It was returned by the census of 1860 at $207,874,613. Thus the increase in the last decade has been nearly five-fold; yet within that period occurred destructive floods and droughts, and a large transfer of population from our mining counties to other States and Territories. Now that the railroad era has begun, that manufactures are increasing, and towns multiplying, we anticipate for the coming decade a still greater degree of prosperity than the above figures suggest."

—Queen Victoria gave sixty tons of coal and 2000 pounds of beef to the poor of Windsor on New Year's Day.

SECOND EDITION

To-day's Cable News.

The Siege of Longwy.

Late French and Prussian Losses.

The Bombardment of Paris.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Penna. State Printing.

The Central Pacific Railroad.

FROM EUROPE.

Another Sortie Threatened.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 20, via London, Jan. 21.—Under cover of a dense fog to-day the French troops were again massed near Fort Mont Valerien, but nothing further was attempted.

Prussian Positions Captured.

The Prussian position at Montretont was taken by surprise by the French yesterday, and carried, but subsequently retaken by the Prussian 9th Division.

The Total Prussian Loss

in both affairs was 20 officers and 200 men. Prisoners say there are to be

Other Attacks

upon the investing lines, but assert positively that the National Guards will not fight.

Railway Station Stormed.

LONDON, Jan. 21—4·30 P. M.—A despatch from St. Quentin says the railway station was stormed by the 19th Prussian regiment, and the town afterwards occupied. 10,000 French troops were taken prisoners, of whom 2000 were wounded. Six guns are among the trophies.

The Siege of Longwy.

A despatch from Arlon says the Prussians are rapidly occupying the approaches to Longwy. A French shell set fire to and destroyed a farm house within the investing lines. Forty Prussians perished in the flames. It is said the fire of the garrison silenced one of the Prussian batteries.

The Paris Bombardment.

There is little news from Paris, though advices of the 18th are received. The damage by the bombardment is stated as not extensive, and only a few persons have been killed.

Supplies for Chanzy's Army.

Large droves of oxen, intended for Paris, passed Rheims, and are ready for the advance of General Chanzy, who is receiving reinforcements.

The French have established a

Line of Cruisers

between Gibraltar and the English Channel. Nine vessels are appointed to the service, six of which are iron-clads.

Longwy Reported on Fire.

LONDON, Jan. 21—5·30 P. M.—The establishment of a Belgian camp at Lamve was discussed at Brussels.

The bombardment of Longwy is vigorously continued and the town is on fire.

Prussian Requisitions.

The Prussians imposed a requisition of 40,000 francs upon the people of Yvetot as a punishment for sympathy displayed for the French cause.

The Mayor of the town of Balbeck has been taken as a hostage by the Prussians.

All Quiet at Versailles.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 20, P. M., via London, Jan. 21—5·30 P. M.—All is quiet this afternoon, and the troops on both sides remain in their positions.

Losses in the Recent Sortie.

The Prussian loss in the recent sortie was 400. The French loss was so heavy they asked an armistice of eight hours for removing their wounded and burying the dead.

Saturday's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 21—2 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅝ for both money and account. United States five-twenties of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 89½; of 1867, 88¾; ten-forties, 88. American stocks quiet; Erie Railroad, 19; Illinois Central, 110; Great Western, 27¾.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 21—2 P. M.—Cotton closed steady; middling uplands, 7¾d.; middling Orleans, 8⅛d. The sales have been 12,000 bales, including 2000 for export and speculation. The sales on board ship leading at New Orleans were at 8@8⅛d. for midding Orleans; on board ship at Mobile, 7⅞@8d. for midding Mobiles; on board ship at Charleston at 8d. for middling uplands.

California white Wheat, 11s. 10d., and 10s. 3d.@10s. 10d. for the highest grades of No. 1 to the lowest grades of No. 2 red Western spring. Corn active at 34s.

FROM THE STATE.

Mr. Singerly and the Public Printing.
Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 23.—In accordance with the act of Assembly of 1862, the opening and awarding of the bids for the public printing for the next three years, commencing July 1, will take place in joint convention of Senate and House to-morrow at noon. Benjamin Singerly, Esq., the present contractor, is the only candidate that has as yet been publicly announced. There is a quiet movement on foot, from which it is apparent that there will be other competitors. This movement is inaugurated by the men who, before the selection of Mr. Singerly, had had control of all the departments for furdishing supplies, etc., to the State. Mr. Stuart A. Wiley, of the firm of Wiley & Greitz, of Lancaster, it is now understood, will put in a proposal for the public printing. It is also rumored that, in case of the success of Mr. Singerly, there will be a great exposition of the workings in that department during the past three years.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Central Pacific Railroad Lands.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—It is asserted that the Central Pacific Railroad Company has placed on record a mortgage for ten million dollars, covering all the unsold land in its possession within the State of California, and it is generally supposed the object is to defeat the operation of the bill reported by Mr. Lawrence, and now before Congress. On the other hand, a card appears to-day from Judge Sanderson, attorney for the company, affirming that the mortgage is not made for the purpose of evading any act of Congress, but to serve as a basis for a loan to be used in constructing branches.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Wreck of a Philadelphia Schooner—The Crew Saved—A Bark Sunk.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 23.—Arrived, steamer E. S. Terry, from Newbern for New York, for a harbor. She brought the crew of the schooner Sarah Watson, of Philadelphia, from Wilmington for New York, which was sunk by the steamer Sea Gull, from Baltimore for Charleston, thirty miles southwest of Hatteras, on the night of the 21st. The Sea Gull was badly damaged, and threw overboard the forward part of the cargo and made for Hatteras Inlet. She was seven miles off the bar when spoken by the Terry, who took off the schooner's crew.

The schooner J. G. Craig, from Portland for Georgetown, has arrived, and reports that she passed yesterday afternoon, five miles north of Winter Quarter shoals, a bark sunk, with all sails set but torn to pieces; had about four feet water over her decks; supposed she had struck and foundered. A heavy northeast gale prevails.

Schooner Ashore and Burned at Cape Henry.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 23.—The schooner Redington, loaded with lime, heretofore reported ashore south of Cape Henry, was entirely destroyed by fire on the 19th. The fire originated in the cargo, only part of which had been landed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Treasury Bonds.
Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The plates for the bonds authorized under the recent funding act of Congress are in part prepared for printing. Proof impressions have only thus far been taken. In a few days the Treasury Department will be ready to supply all demands.

FOR LADIES ONLY.

The President's First Grand Reception on Friday Night—Gorgeous Toilettes, Etc.

The Washington *Patriot* of Saturday says:—

The first reception of the President and Mrs. Grant came off last night at the Executive Mansion, and was attended by a considerable number of ladies and gentlemen, a very large portion of whom were strangers temporarily sojourning here. The arrangements for the reception were a great improvement on former occasions, the ordinary dining-room having been prepared for the gentlemen's dressing-room, and the State dining-room for the ladies. The Marine Band occupied their old position in the hall adjoining the stairway, leaving the East room and the main halls entirely free to the guests. By this arrangement the usual crowding attendant upon an assemblage of several thousand guests in the White House was almost entirely avoided, and the pleasure of the visitors much enhanced.

The President was supported on his right by Mrs. Grant, who was assisted on her part by Mrs. Judge Dent, Mrs. General Dent, Mrs. Campbell, of St. Louis; Mrs. Parsons, of St. Louis; and Mrs. Secretary Boutwell and her daughter.

Mrs. Grant was elegantly attired in a dark cherry-colored velvet dress *en traine*, low corsage, short sleeves, with heavy sash of same, trimmed with white lace; waist trimmings of white lace and ermine.

Mrs. General Babcock wore a dove-colored silk dress *en traine*, low corsage and flowing sleeves, with heavy pink silk sash and heavy folds of pink satin on the waist and skirt; point lace bertha.

Mrs. Postmaster-General Creswell was attired in a black grys grain silk, *en traine*, low corsage, and short sleeves, with overskirt of same, *en panier*, trimmed with heavy folds of green velvet; hair dressed high, with puffs, and beautifully powdered.

Mrs. Creamer, the President's sister, wore a pink satin train, low corsage, and short sleeves; overdress of Paris mousselin, *en panier*, with white point-lace bertha; hair *a la Pompadour*, ornamented with natural flowers and evergreens.

Mrs. General Dent was dressed in a pink rep, *en traine*, high corsage, overskirt of same, *en panier*, heavily trimmed with white lace; waist trimmings of white point lace; hair in puffs and curls, and jewelry of plain gold.

Miss Nellie Grant was beautifully dressed in a pink satin, low corsage and short sleeves, heavy white lace overskirt, and waist trimmings; white point lace bertha; hair in puffs and curls, and jewels of pearl and gold.

Mrs. Vice-President Colfax wore a black Lyons velvet, with corn-colored moire antique overdress, *en panier*, with long train, trimmed with heavy folds of black velvet, and basque of same, trimmed with black lace thread; hair plain in front, curled behind, and plain jewelry.

Mrs. Senator Ames wore a white satin train, with basque of same, trimmed with ermine; hair high, with puffs in front and curled behind, ornamented with japonicas and evergreens.

Madame Catacazy was beautifully attired in a black Lyons velvet, low corsage, *en traine*, short sleeves, white lace waist trimmings; hair plain, and ornamented with natural flowers and leaves, black veil falling behind.

Mrs. Secretary Delano wore a black Lyons velvet, *en traine*, with waist and skirt trimmed with black guipure lace; hair plain and plain jewelry.

Mrs. Ames, of New York, daughter of Secretary Delano, wore a light purple gros grain silk, *en traine*, high corsage; hair plain, with flowers and evergreens as ornaments.

Mrs. General Stoughton wore a black rep, *en traine*, high corsage; sash of same; white lace neck trimmings, and hair plain, with natural flowers and Etruscan jewelry.

Miss Howard, daughter of Senator Howard, wore a light lemon-colored satin, *en traine*, with *panier* of heavy Duchesse lace, white point-lace waist trimmings; hair dressed high, and plain gold ornaments.

Miss Annie Williams, of Baltimore, daughter of L. W. Williams, Esq., was elegantly dressed, and was, perhaps, more than others the observed of all observers. She was attired in a beautiful shade of cherry-colored satin, with overskirt of heavy Duchesse lace, *en panier*, looped with flowers; white point-lace waist trimmings; hair dressed high and powdered, ornamented with a cherry-colored plume and diamond pin. She wore a beautiful diamond necklace, diamond cross, and bracelets.

DISTRESSING AFFAIR.

An Aged and Wealthy Citizen of Richmond Burned to Death.

Mr. William Barrett, an aged and highly respected citizen, says the Richmond *Dispatch* of Saturday, died at his residence, corner of Fifth and Cary streets, yesterday, under most distressing circumstances. It was about 11 o'clock. He had just finished breakfast. The colored man-servant, Wilson, went to another part of the chamber to put away the dishes, and Mr. Barrett took a piece of paper and went to the grate to light his pipe. Wilson, turning around a moment after, saw the old gentleman standing before the fire with the hem of his dressing-wrapper on fire. He was trying in a feeble way to smother the blaze, but the material of which the wrapper was made being light and wadded with cotton, almost instantaneously he was enveloped in flames. The servant, himself almost infirm, stood for a moment panic-struck, and then dragged his master out of the room into the passage. He then ran back to get a blanket, which he threw over him; but by this time nearly every rag of clothes upon his body had been burned, and he was not only scorched all over, but had inhaled the flames. Drs. Cunningham and Mary ... possible, and rendered all the aid that humanity or art could dictate; but in vain. Mr. Barrett died at 20 minutes past 4 o'clock in the afternoon. He remained conscious almost until the last, and did not seem to suffer much pain.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, }
Monday, Jan. 23, 1871. }

The rough weather to-day and the unsettled condition of the stock market had a rather depressing effect on loans, and lenders are acting with unusual caution. The rates on call loans are firmer, and stock collateaals are taken only with good margins. The favorite collaterals are Government bonds, which command exceptionally low figures. The Reading panic on Saturday has had serious results on the stock market, and some days will elapse before it will recover from the shock. We notice a disposition on the part of the New York press to accredit the flurry to a Philadelphia operator. This is an inexcusable error, to use no harsher term. The cause of the mischief is now, and has been for some time past, a regular *habitue* of Wall street. The discount market continues dull and steady.

Gold is without change or feature. Sales have ranged up to noon between 110⅝ and 110½, closing at 110⅝.

Government Bonds are moving slowly and prices are fairly maintained at Saturday's quotations.

The Stock market was fairly active and prices were steady. City 6s, new, sold at 100¾@⅞. Sales of Lehigh Gold Loan at 87⅞ for the 500s.

Reading Railroad was moderately active, with free sales at 48⅞@49, closing at 49 1-16. Sales of Pennsylvania at 62; Little Schuylkill at 43¾; Lehigh Valley at 60⅛, and Philadelphia and Erie at 27@27⅛.

In Canal shares the only sale was in Schuylkill at 8½.

The balance of the list was quiet. Central Transportation stock sold at 50⅛.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$100 City 6s N...c.	100¾	10 sh Sch Nav....	8½
$7100 do.......ls.	100⅞	1700 sh Read..ls.b60.	49
$5000 do.......2d.	100⅞	100 do..s5&in.	48⅞
$3400 do.......ls.	100⅞	400 do.......ls.	48⅞
$1000 C & A m 6s,'89 small....	95	40 do...s5wn.	49
		500 do..b60wn.	49
$1000 Pa R Con m bs Cp....	94½	100 do..s30wn.	49
		1500 do..ls.b60.	49
$500 Leh gold L...	87⅞	200 do.........	49
25 sh Lit Sch R.b20	43¾	10 do.........	49
15 sh Leh V R..b5.	60⅛	100 do.....s30.	49
3 do........	60⅛	200 do..s60wn.	49
50 do.... b5wn.	60	200 do...ls.b30.	49
72 do......ls.	60	100 sh Ph & E..b60.	27⅛
11 do.........	60	200 do...ls.b5.	27
20 sh Cent Trans...	60⅛	150 sh Penna R..ls.	62

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M..........110⅝ 11·00 A. M..........110⅝
10·50 " 110½

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110⅞@111; do. 1862, 109⅛@109½; do. 1864, 108⅝@108⅞; do. 1865, 108⅝@108⅞; do. 1865, new, 107⅛@107¼; do. 1867, do. 108⅜@108⅝; do. 1868, do. 108⅜@108⅝; 10-40s, 108@108¼. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 110@110¼; Gold, 110⅝@110¾; Silver, 105@107; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 770@780; Central Pacific Railroad, 900@910; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 680@700.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110⅞@111; 5-20s of 1862, 109⅛@109½; do. 1864, 108⅞@109; do. 1865, 108⅞@109; do., July, 1865, 107⅛@107⅞; do., July, 1867, 108⅜@108⅝; do. July, 1868, 108⅜@108⅝; 5s, '10-40, 108⅛@108⅛. Gold, 110⅝@110¾. U. S. Pacific R. R. Cur'cy 6s, 110⅛@110¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Jan. 23.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $30 ₩ ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in fair request, and ranges from 10½ to 11½c. per lb. Timothy is firm at $6·23, and Flaxseed at $2·10.

The Flour market continues very firm, but there is an absence of much activity. The demand is mostly from the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 700 barrels, including superfine at $5; extras at $5·50@6; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6·50@7·25; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·25@6·50; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $6·50@7·75, the latter rate for fancy. 950 barrels City Mills extra family sold at $6·75@7·75. Rye Flour sells at $5·12½@5·25. In Corn Meal no sales were reported.

The Wheat market is without change worthy of special note. For prime lots a steady demand at fair prices, but inferior sorts are neglected. Sales of 3000 bushels at $1·55@1·58 for Indiana red; $1·45@1·60 for Pennsylvania do., and $1·62 for Ohio amber. Rye ranges from 95 to 98c. for Western Pennsylvania. Corn is dull at the recent decline; sales of yellow at 77c., and Western mixed at 74@75c. Oats command full prices; sales of Pennsylvania and Western at 58@59c.

In Barley and Malt nos ales were reported.

Whisky may be quoted at 93c. for Western iron-bound.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Jan. 23.—The snow storm to-day interfered materially with business, and the attendance at the different yards was quite small.

Beef cattle were exceedingly dull, the butchers purchasing only to supply their pressing wants, but prices were without material change. A few extra brought 9c., but the range of prices was as follows:—8@8½c. for choice, 6½@7½c. for fair to good, and 4½@6c. for common. Receipts, 1980 head.

The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Head.
74 Owen Smith, Virginia, 7@9.
60 Daniel Smyth & Bros., Western, 7@7½.
35 A. Christy, do., 7@8.
38 Jas. Christy, do., 7@7½.
55 Dennis Smyth, W. Virginia, 6@7½.
30 Dengler & McCleese, Chester co., 6½@7.
50 P. McFillen, Lancaster co., 6½@8½.
65 James Shirk, do., 7@8½.
60 Ph. Hathaway, Western, 6½@8½.
22 B. F. McFillen, do., 6½@7½.
100 James McFillen, do. 6½@8½.
46 E. S. McFillen, do., 7½@8½.
183 Ullman & Bachman, do., 7½@8½.
300 J. J. Martin & Co., do., 6@8½.
50 Mooney & Miller, do., 6½@8½.
52 Thomas Mooney & Bro., do., 6½@7½.
30 H. Chain, Jr., do., 6@7½.
15 Joseph Chain, do., 5@6½.
57 J. & L. Frank, do., 6½@7.
50 Gus. Schamberg & Co., do., 7@8.
83 Hope & Co., do., 6@8.
31 H. Frank, Lancaster co., 7@8.
36 James Clemson, Chester co., 7@9.
80 John McArdle, Western, 6½@8½.
70 R. Maynes, do., 5½@8.
41 Charles Welker, Virginia, 4@6.

Cows and Calves were in good demand at an advance. Sales of 150 head at $60@70.

Sheep attracted but little attention. Small sales were reported at 5@6c. ₩ pound, gross. Receipts 13,000 head.

Hogs were quiet, but firm; sales of 4300 head at $8@8·50 for slop and $9@9·75 ₩ 100 pounds, net, for corn fed.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........JANUARY 23

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.........26 | 11 A. M.......26 | 2 P. M.......26

SUN RISES........... 7·17 | MOON SETS........... 8·13
SUN SETS........... 5·7 | HIGH WATER........... 3·52

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, 50 hours from Wilmington, N. C. with cotton and naval stores to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer Panther, Mills, 55 hours from Portsmouth, in ballast to T. M. Richards.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Schr Annie B. Barton, French, French, 170 hours from Boston, with mdse. to B. W. Cloud.

MEMORANDA.

Br. bark Black Brothers, Perry, from Antwerp for Philadelphia, sunk off Winter Quarter Shoals, about 10 miles south of Cape Henlopen, on Saturday last; vessel a total loss; crew saved. (By telegraph to Philadelphia Board of Underwriters.)

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.
EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Jan. 21.—Eight barges arrived here last night in tow of tug Hudson, five of which were loaded with anthracite coal and iron, from Philadelphia and Wilmington, Del.

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 19. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

The Released Fenians.

List of the Martyrs.

The Baltimore Murder and Suicide

Shocking Affair in Cincinnati.

Reinstatement of Dr. Lanahan

Concurrence of the Bishops.

Crime in Trenton, New Jersey

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE RELEASED FENIANS.

The Irish Exiles Now in New York and Those Expected by the Steamer Russia.

The N. Y. *Post* of Saturday says:—

Throughout this morning numerous persons interested in the cause of Ireland, and many who were impelled by simple curiosity, have called at Sweeny's Hotel. Among them were William R. Roberts, Registrar Connolly and Horace Greeley.

O'Donovan Rossa and his companions have kept themselves, as far as possible, aloof during the day, assigning as a reason important private business.

THE LIST OF MARTYRS.

The released Fenians now in this city are J. O'Donovan Rossa, John Devoy, Henry Mullady, Charles Underwood, O'Connell, and John McClure. The others, enumerated below, are on board the Russia, which is due on Wednesday next, or are coming from Australia:—

1. Thomas F. Burke, sentence, death; commuted to penal servitude for life.
2. John McCafferty, death; commuted to penal servitude for life.
3. John McClare, death; commuted to penal servitude for life.
4. Edward O'Meagher Condon, alias "Shore," death; commuted to penal servitude for life.
5. Patrick Melody, death; commuted to penal servitude for life.
6. Jeremiah O'Donovan (Rossa), penal servitude for life.
7. Thomas Clarke Luby, twenty years' penal servitude.
8. John O'Leary, twenty years' penal servitude.
9. Michael Sheeley, twenty years' penal servitude.
10. John Devoy, fifteen years' penal servitude.
11. William G. Halpin, fifteen years' penal servitude.
12. John Francis Kearney, fifteen years' penal servitude.
13. Edward Power, fifteen years' penal servitude.
14. Patrick Walsh, fifteen years' penal servitude.
15. Patrick Lennon, fifteen years' penal servitude.
16. Richard O'S. Burke, fifteen years' penal servitude.
17. William Mackey (Lomasney), twelve years' penal servitude.
18. Bryan Dillon, ten years' penal servitude.
19. Charles Underwood O'Connell, ten years' penal servitude.
20. Denis Dowling Mulcahy, ten years' penal servitude.
21. William F. Roantree, ten years' penal servitude.
22. George Brown, ten years' penal servitude.
23. Edmund St. Clair, ten years' penal servitude.
24. Mortimer Moriarty, ten years' penal servitude.
25. Peter Mohan, ten years' penal servitude.
26. John Murphy ("Pagan O'Leary"), seven years' penal servitude.
27. Patrick Doran, seven years' penal servitude.
28. Henry Shaw, seven years' penal servitude.
29. Martin Hanley Carey, five years' penal servitude.
30. John Brannon, five years' penal servitude.
31. Thomas Scatley, five years' penal servitude.
32. Timothy Featherstone, five years' penal servitude.
33. William Murphy, five years' penal servitude.
34. Charles Moorhouse, five years' penal servitude.
35. John Carroll, five years' penal servitude.
36. Daniel Redden, five years' penal servitude.
37. James Anderson (Lane), five years' penal servitude.
38. Patrick Ryan, five years.

Important Notice.

The following manifesto has been issued by Mr. John Savage, the chief Executive of the Fenian Brotherhood:—

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, NEW YORK, Jan. 22, 1871. —To the Members of the United Fenian Brotherhood:—A grand convention will be called as soon after the arrival of the released and banished Fenian prisoners as is convenient, to which the members of the organizations indicated above will be invited to send delegates. The object of holding this convention is to place before the released Fenian representatives the progress of events during their confinement, and to take such measures, with their co-operation, as may be deemed wise to effect complete unity of action among all friends of Ireland, and to direct the thought, the endeavors and resources of all into the same channel.

JOHN SAVAGE,
Chief Executive Fenian Brotherhood.

THE BALTIMORE TRAGEDY.

Particulars of the Recent Shocking Murder and Suicide.

The Baltimore *Sun* of Saturday says:—

It appears that for the past two years Peter Nesberg, formerly a seafaring man, but who has recently been working at his trade of sail-making, has been boarding at Mrs. Mary Ann Anderson's whenever he was in Baltimore, and that he has often asked her to marry him, but she always refused, telling him, as well as other persons, that his only object in wanting her to marry him was to get possession of the house in which she lived, together with other property she owned. About six months since he left the city and returned three weeks ago, and the two seemed to get along very well together. On Wednesday night last Nesberg went out with Frederick, son of Mrs. Anderson, and both of them returned home about 10 o'clock, under the influence of liquor. Nesberg again asked her, in the presence of Mary Kidd, the occupant above referred to, to marry him. Again she refused, and said she did not want anything more to do with him, as he had no right to take the boy out and make him drunk, as his mind was unsettled enough when he was sober, and that he was perfectly crazy when he was drunk. Both of them were very angry, and he accused her of caring more for some one else than she did for him, and he left the room saying that he would be revenged against her.

THE TRAGEDY.

Everything remained very quiet in the house until yesterday morning, at 9½ o'clock, when a Mrs. Sincoe, who resides next door, and who was in the second story of her own house, heard the report of a pistol twice, one shot being fired immediately after the other. She did not pay much attention to the noise, although it shook the glass in the windows, but thought that something had fallen in one of the lower rooms, and did not pay any more attention to it. The woman Mary Kidd, who slept with Mrs. Anderson, heard her get up about 7 o'clock in the morning, and go down stairs, but did not hear the shots fired, and only discovered the tragedy when going down the stairway into the kitchen, about 10 o'clock, when, seeing blood upon the floor, without waiting to seek further, she ran up stairs and awoke the boy, who came down, and discovering the dead bodies of his mother and the man upon the floor, rushed into the yard crying out that his mother was dead.

A HORRIBLE SIGHT.

The alarm was immediately given, and the police officer on the beat, Mr. J. F. Jones, went into the house and found not only the dead body of the woman lying on the floor of the kitchen, weltering in blood, but also that of Nesberg on the opposite side of the room. The bodies, as they were found, presented a horrible appearance. The woman was lying on her back beside the stove, with her hair disheveled, and a bullet hole in the right side of her head, immediately above the ear, and from which the brains were oozing. The man was lying on the floor, with his shoulders propped up against the stairway, his right hand firmly holding a pistol, the vicinity in which he was lying being covered with blood, which came from a wound also in the right side of his head, near the temple. The supposition is that after he shot the woman he sat down upon a chair and shot himself, as a chair stood beside him, from which it appeared as if he had fallen. The supposition in regard to the woman is that she was engaged in cooking at the time the shot was fired.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST AND VERDICT.

Coroner Spicer was summoned as soon as possible, and about 1 o'clock an inquest was held over the bodies, which were lying just as they were found.

The jury, without retiring, rendered a verdict that Mrs. Anderson came to her death from a pistol shot in the hands of Peter Nesberg, who shot her in a fit of jealousy, and them committed suicide.

A CINCINNATI HORROR.

An Estimable Young Lady Killed by Her Lover—A Mysterious Case.

The Cincinnati *Times* of Saturday has the following:—

About nine o'clock last night the citizens of the west end of Covington were startled by the report that a very estimable young lady—Miss Philomeno Wellinghoff—had been shot and killed at her home on Philadelphia street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, by her lover, Frederick Koors. It seems that Koors had visited the young lady's house about eight o'clock last evening, and found that she had gone to a neighboring grocery for coal oil. He took a seat in the kitchen and awaited her return. In about fifteen minutes she came back and expressed some surprise at seeing him there. After conversing for a short time the couple went into an adjoining room, but were not there long when the family, in another part of the house, were started by the report of a pistol and the screams of the young lady.

Upon rushing to the door of the room in which the parties were, Mrs. Wellinghoff found it locked, and heard her daughter screaming for some one to open it. The door was finally opened by Miss Wellinghoff herself, who turned the key. She then staggered out, exclaiming that Fred. had shot her and that she was dying.

Young Koors rushed frantically out of the house, and proceeded as fast as he could to the residence of Father Froelich, a Catholic priest, telling him that he had killed his sweetheart, but that he did not intend to do it; that he didn't know there was anything in the pistol.

The young woman died in about fifteen minutes after she was shot. The ball entered her left breast, penetrating into the body.

Esquire Francis summoned a jury, and held an inquest on the body.

THE VERDICT.

We, the jury empanelled to hold an inquest on the body of Philomena Wellinghoff, an unmarried woman about nineteen years of age, find that the said Philomena Wellinghoff came to her death from a wound from a pistol-ball discharged from a pistol in the hands of Frederick Koors, and that the handling of said pistol by said Koors was either malicious or careless, but as to which of these two the jury are divided in opinion.

INTERVIEW WITH THE PRISONER.

We visited the city jail this morning, and found Koors lying on a mattress in his cell. He was quiet, but appeared to have spent a restless night.

He said that the shooting was purely accidental; that Miss Wellinghoff and he were in the room together; that she was playing with him, and that he pulled out his pistol for no particular purpose whatever. She caught hold of the barrel and was trying to wrest it from him when the weapon was discharged, but how he did not know. He said he was engaged to be married to her in August next if everything went on right; that he had never quarrelled with her; was not jealous of any one; that she had no other suitor than himself.

Koors is a very intelligent and good-looking young man. He is a German, but speaks English quite fluently. His age is nineteen years and three months. He is a clerk in the office of his father, who is a lumber merchant in Cincinnati.

DR. LANAHAN REINSTATED.

Concurrent Action of the Bishops.

The concurrence of the bishops in the decision of the Book Committee, which we published on Saturday, is as follows:—

To the Book Committee—Dear Brethren:—We received your request to be present at this investigation of the case of the Rev. Dr. Lanahan while we were holding our annual session at Baltimore. We felt very profoundly the gravity and difficulties of the duty. We therefore appointed a committee of our board to examine the different enactments of the General Conference and the present discipline relating to the subject. We met in Philadelphia two days before you convened us here to confer with reference to our understanding of the law, and as to the nature and extent of our responsibilities in the premises.

The result of these careful deliberations is embodied in the two papers presented to the committee. We believe that these papers stated the constitutional and statute laws of the Church on the subject, and we felt ourselves constrained to print them from a clear conviction of duty to all parties interested in the investigation.

We have been led to make this statement, as our communication is referred to in your final action.

In the further procedure of your committee, in the executive session, we had no strictly official connection; nor in your final action have we any official authority. Yet, as you courteously invited us to be present, and requested our opinions during your deliberations, we deem it to be both respectful and proper to add the following statement:—

We are happy to say that we witnessed with great satisfaction the anxiety and carefulness with which you considered all the delicate and perplexing questions upon which you have been called to act. We also fully appreciated all the complications and embarrassments surrounding the case, and were fully aware that there was room for honest differences of opinion; but, after having listened to the discussions, and after full and careful deliberation, we are prepared to say that your action in the case meets our approval, as having been wise and proper, and we believe it will be conducive to the best interests of the Church and all concerned.

E. L. JANES, L. SCOTT,
M. SIMPSON, E. R. AMES.

New York, Jan. 20, 1871.

POLITICAL PRISONERS.

How They Ought to be Treated—A Liberal English View.

The London *Saturday Review* has a remarkable article upon political prisoners, from which we make the following extracts:—

There are two theories as to the mode in which political prisoners ought to be treated. According to the one theory, they are persons who have been guilty of no moral crime, or at most of a very slight one. They have tried to incite to war or to make war, and they have been beaten. They are prisoners of ought to be treated as such. It is, of course, quite proper that they should be kept in confinement, because the enemies of the existing Government cannot be allowed to go at large. But they ought to be treated while in confinement with the respect and courtesy which a generous enemy always extends to those he has captured on the field of battle. They ought to be carefully distinguished and kept apart from all ordinary criminals, well fed, allowed to communicate with their friends, subject only to such supervision as is necessary to ensure that they shall not use their involuntary leisure in hatching or aiding new plots; and they ought not to be called on to perform any manual labor. This, it is said, is only in accordance with the prevalent views entertained by society of their offense. They have been possibly foolish; possibly they may have only sacrificed themselves as the pioneers of a movement hereafter to be successful, but the success of which would have been impossible had not some enthusiasts stepped forward to start it and suffer for it. No one thinks they have done anything disgraceful. Their wives and families glory in bearing their name, and have none of the humiliation and sense of shame falling on those who are intimately associated with a pickpocket or a forger. Those who adopt this theory would have liked to see the Fenian prisoners treated as they think the captives of Sedan are, or ought to be, treated by the Germans. Of course all political prisoners are not alike, and no one probably would claim that the murderers of policemen at Manchester, or the authors of the Clerkenwell explosion, should be treated as if they were captive marshals of France. But if the general theory were right, the ordinary Fenian who has been guilty of nothing more than treasonable writing, or acts intended to promote disaffection or war, ought no more to suffer extraordinary penalties because some persons sympathizing with their cause have been guilty of murdering innocent officials and civilians, than Canrobert or Bazaine ought to suffer extraordinary penalties because some French officers have broken their parole. The other theory is that political prisoners are exactly like other prisoners, that sedition and treason-felony are most dangerous and pernicious crimes calculated to do infinite harm to life and property, and that the law must be upheld with equal severity against them as against any other criminal whose crime has been defined by Parliament as an act deserving the same amount of punishment. But it is quite consistent with this view to say that the rigors of penal servitude may be properly relaxed in particular cases, because those rigors fall with unequal severity on different men. There are especially two parts of penal discipline which torture some men and hardly affect others. The association with the ordinary professed ruffian is most painful to men who have hitherto lived in homes of decency or refinement, while to the habitual criminal it is probably a source of positive pleasure; and, obviously, the severer forms of manual labor are nothing to persons accustomed to hard manual labor all their lives, while they are full of excessive hardship to men who have never done a day's work out of doors. The forger or the fraudulent trustee is in these respects exactly on a footing with the political prisoner; and in point of fact the prison authorities do make a difference when it can be shown to be reasonable that a difference should be made. They do not force all those condemned to penal servitude to herd together, and they adjust manual labor to the constitution and previous habits of the workman. All that political prisoners, therefore, if this theory is right, can ask, is that they should be treated as ordinary criminals, but that they should have such a relaxation of discipline made in their favor as would be granted to any other criminals who were like them in constitution and previous habits of living.

MURDER IN TRENTON.

Horrible Affair—A Man Killed for his Money.

On Saturday evening, Asa Downe, a stranger in Trenton, visited a number of drinking-saloons in the southern part of the city, imbibing freely at each. With him were two companions, who drank at his expense, but not as deeply as he did. Their appearance was not remarkable, and none who saw him had any suspicion that a horrible tragedy was to terminate their spree. Yesterday morning, at about 7 o'clock, Downe was found in a dying condition in a barn in Hamilton township, about one mile from the city. His left hand and wrist were badly cut, and there were deep black marks produced by the clutch of fingers on his throat. He was removed to a house near at hand, where he lay groaning and unconscious during the day, until 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when he died. The circumstances attending the case, and particularly the fact that his pockets had been rifled and were turned inside out, leave no doubts in the minds of the Trenton officers that he was murdered for his money. Coroner Parsons, with a jury, viewed the body last evening, and ordered a post mortem examination. The inquest will be held to-day.

CALIFORNIA.

Census Returns—The Present and Future of the State.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says:—"The census returns makes the population of California less than 560,000. Probably it is quite 600,000. The reports of the county assessors to Surveyor-General Bost give the number of registered voters at nearly 150,000. At this rate about one-fourth of our population are voters; but ten per cent. must be deducted from the registered list for deaths and removals, leaving 135,000 voters—a larger number of voters than has ever been actually polled. According to the Surveyor-General's report for 1870, the taxable values of the State are $252,401,337. This is nearly $8,000,000 less than the real values as returned by the census agents for San Francisco alone. As the proportion of assessed to real values throughout the State is probably not more than one-fourth, it is safe to assume that the true value of property in California is not under $1,000,000,000. It was returned by the census of 1860 at $207,874,613. Thus the increase in the last decade has been nearly five-fold; yet within that period occurred destructive floods and droughts, and a large transfer of population from our mining counties to other States and Territories. Now that the railroad era has begun, that manufactures are increasing, and towns multiplying, we anticipate for the coming decade a still greater degree of prosperity than the above figures suggest."

—Queen Victoria gave sixty tons of coal and 2000 pounds of beef to the poor of Windsor on New Year's Day.

SECOND EDITION

To-day's Cable News.

The Siege of Longwy.

Late French and Prussian Losses.

The Bombardment of Paris.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Penna. State Printing.

The Central Pacific Railroad.

FROM EUROPE.

Another Sortie Threatened.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 20, via London, Jan. 21.—Under cover of a dense fog to-day the French troops were again massed near Fort Mont Valerien, but nothing further was attempted.

Prussian Positions Captured.

The Prussian position at Montretont was taken by surprise by the French yesterday, and carried, but subsequently retaken by the Prussian 9th Division.

The Total Prussian Loss

in both affairs was 20 officers and 200 men. Prisoners say there are to be

Other Attacks

upon the investing lines, but assert positively that the National Guards will not fight.

Railway Station Stormed.

LONDON, Jan. 21—4:30 P. M.—A despatch from St. Quentin says the railway station was stormed by the 19th Prussian regiment, and the town afterwards occupied. 10,000 French troops were taken prisoners, of whom 2000 were wounded. Six guns are among the trophies.

The Siege of Longwy.

A despatch from Arlon says the Prussians are rapidly occupying the approaches to Longwy. A French shell set fire to and destroyed a farm house within the investing lines. Forty Prussians perished in the flames. It is said the fire of the garrison silenced one of the Prussian batteries.

The Paris Bombardment.

There is little news from Paris, though advices of the 18th are received. The damage by the bombardment is stated as not extensive, and only a few persons have been killed.

Supplies for Chanzy's Army.

Large droves of oxen, intended for Paris, passed Rheims, and are ready for the advance of General Chanzy, who is receiving reinforcements.

The French have established a

Line of Cruisers

between Gibraltar and the English Channel. Nine vessels are appointed to the service, six of which are iron-clads.

Longwy Reported on Fire.

LONDON, Jan. 21—5:30 P. M.—The establishment of a Belgian camp at Lamve was discussed at Brussels.

The bombardment of Longwy is vigorously continued and the town is on fire.

Prussian Requisitions.

The Prussians imposed a requisition of 40,000 francs upon the people of Yvetot as a punishment for sympathy displayed for the French cause.

The Mayor of the town of Balbeck has been taken as a hostage by the Prussians.

All Quiet at Versailles.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 20, P. M., via London, Jan. 21—5:30 P. M.—All is quiet this afternoon, and the troops on both sides remain in their positions.

Losses in the Recent Sortie.

The Prussian loss in the recent sortie was 400. The French loss was so heavy they asked an armistice of eight hours for removing their wounded and burying the dead.

Saturday's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 21—2 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅝ for both money and account. United States five-twenties of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 89¾; of 1867, 88¾; ten-forties, 88. American stocks quiet; Erie Railroad, 19; Illinois Central, 110; Great Western, 27⅝.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 21—2 P. M.—Cotton closed steady; middling uplands, 7¾d.; middling Orleans, 8¼d. The sales have been 12,000 bales, including 2000 for export and speculation. The sales on board ship leading at New Orleans were at 8@8¼d. for middling Orleans; on board ship at Mobile, 7¾@8d. for middling Mobiles; on board ship at Charleston at 8d. for middling uplands.

California white Wheat, 11s. 10d., and 10s. 3d.@10s. 10d. for the highest grades of No. 1 to the lowest grades of No. 2 red Western spring. Corn active at 34s.

FROM THE STATE.

Mr. Singerly and the Public Printing.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 23.—In accordance with the act of Assembly of 1862, the opening and awarding of the bids for the public printing for the next three years, commencing July 1, will take place in joint convention of Senate and House to-morrow at noon. Benjamin Singerly, Esq., the present contractor, is the only candidate that has as yet been publicly announced. There is a quiet movement on foot, from which it is apparent that there will be other competitors. This movement is inaugurated by the men who, before the selection of Mr. Singerly, had had control of all the departments for furdishing supplies, etc., to the State. Mr. Stuart A. Wiley, of the firm of Wiley & Greitz, of Lancaster, it is now understood, will put in a proposal for the public printing. It is also rumored that, in case of the success of Mr. Singerly, there will be a great exposition of the workings in that department during the past three years.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Central Pacific Railroad Lands.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—It is asserted that the Central Pacific Railroad Company has placed on record a mortgage for ten million dollars, covering all the unsold land in its possession within the State of California, and it is generally supposed the object is to defeat the operation of the bill reported by Mr. Lawrence, and now before Congress. On the other hand, a card appears to-day from Judge Sanderson, attorney for the company, affirming that the mortgage is not made for the purpose of evading any act of Congress, but to serve as a basis for a loan to be used in constructing branches.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Wreck of a Philadelphia Schooner—The Crew Saved—A Bark Sunk.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 23.—Arrived, steamer E. S. Terry, from Newbern for New York, for a harbor. She brought the crew of the schooner Sarah Watson, of Philadelphia, from Wilmington for New York, which was sunk by the steamer Sea Gull, from Baltimore for Charleston, thirty miles southwest of Hatteras, on the night of the 21st. The Sea Gull was badly damaged, and threw overboard the forward part of the cargo and made for Hatteras Inlet. She was seven miles off the bar when spoken by the Terry, who took off the schooner's crew.

The schooner J. G. Craig, from Portland for Georgetown, has arrived, and reports that she passed yesterday afternoon, five miles north of Winter Quarter shoals, a bark sunk, with all sails set but torn to pieces; had about four feet water over her decks; supposed she had struck and foundered. A heavy northeast gale prevails.

Schooner Ashore and Burned at Cape Henry.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 23.—The schooner Redington, loaded with lime, heretofore reported ashore south of Cape Henry, was entirely destroyed by fire on the 19th. The fire originated in the cargo, only part of which had been landed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Treasury Bonds.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The plates for the bonds authorized under the recent funding act of Congress are in part prepared for printing. Proof impressions have only thus far been taken. In a few days the Treasury Department will be ready to supply all demands.

FOR LADIES ONLY.

The President's First Grand Reception on Friday Night—Gorgeous Toilettes, Etc.

The Washington *Patriot* of Saturday says:—

The first reception of the President and Mrs. Grant came off last night at the Executive Mansion, and was attended by a considerable number of ladies and gentlemen, a very large portion of whom were strangers temporarily sojourning here. The arrangements for the reception were a great improvement on former occasions, the ordinary dining-room having been prepared for the gentlemen's dressing-room, and the State dining-room for the ladies. The Marine Band occupied their old position in the hall adjoining the stairway, leaving the East room and the main halls entirely free to the guests. By this arrangement the usual crowding attendant upon an assemblage of several thousand guests in the White House was almost entirely avoided, and the pleasure of the visitors much enhanced.

The President was supported on his right by Mrs. Grant, who was assisted on her part by Mrs. Judge Dent, Mrs. General Dent, Mrs. Campbell, of St. Louis; Mrs. Parsons, of St. Louis; and Mrs. Secretary Boutwell and her daughter.

Mrs. Grant was elegantly attired in a dark cherry-colored velvet dress *en traine*, low corsage, short sleeves, with heavy sash of same, trimmed with white lace; waist trimmings of white lace and ermine.

Mrs. General Babcock wore a dove-colored silk dress *en traine*, low corsage and flowing sleeves, with heavy pink silk sash and heavy folds of pink satin on the waist and skirt; point lace bertha.

Mrs. Postmaster-General Creswell was attired in a black grys grain silk, *en traine*, low corsage, and short sleeves, with overskirt of same, *en panier*, trimmed with heavy folds of green velvet; hair dressed high, with puffs, and beautifully powdered.

Mrs. Creamer, the President's sister, wore a pink satin train, low corsage, and short sleeves; overdress of Paris mousselin, *en panier*, with white point-lace bertha; hair *a la Pompadour*, ornamented with natural flowers and evergreens.

Mrs. General Dent was dressed in a pink rep, *en traine*, high corsage, overskirt of same, *en panier*, heavily trimmed with white lace; waist trimmings of white point lace; hair in puffs and curls, and jewelry of plain gold.

Miss Nellie Grant was beautifully dressed in a pink satin, low corsage and short sleeves, heavy white lace overskirt, and waist trimmings; white point lace bertha; hair in puffs and curls, and jewels of pearl and gold.

Mrs. Vice-President Colfax wore a black Lyons velvet, with corn-colored moire antique overdress, *en panier*, with long train, trimmed with heavy folds of black velvet, and basque of same, trimmed with black lace thread; hair plain in front, curled behind, and plain jewelry.

Mrs. Senator Ames wore a white satin train, with basque of same, trimmed with ermine: hair high, with puffs in front and curled behind, ornamented with japonicas and evergreens.

Madame Catacazy was beautifully attired in a black Lyons velvet, low corsage, *en traine*, short sleeves, white lace waist trimmings; hair plain, and ornamented with natural flowers and leaves, black veil falling behind.

Mrs. Secretary Delano wore a black Lyons velvet, *en traine*, with waist and skirt trimmed with black guipure lace; hair plain and plain jewelry.

Mrs. Ames, of New York, daughter of Secretary Delano, wore a light purple gros grain silk, *en traine*, high corsage; hair plain, with flowers and evergreens as ornaments.

Mrs. General Stoughton wore a black rep, *en traine*, high corsage; sash of same; white lace neck trimmings, and hair plain, with natural flowers and Etruscan jewelry.

Miss Howard, daughter of Senator Howard, wore a light lemon-colored satin, *en traine*, with *panier* of heavy Duchesse lace, white point-lace waist trimmings; hair dressed high, and plain gold ornaments.

Miss Annie Williams, of Baltimore, daughter of L. W. Williams, Esq., was elegantly dressed, and was, perhaps, more than others the observed of all observers. She was attired in a beautiful shade of cherry-colored satin, with overskirt of heavy Duchesse lace, *en panier*, looped with flowers; white point-lace waist trimmings; hair dressed high and powdered, ornamented with a cherry-colored plume and diamond pin. She wore a beautiful diamond necklace, diamond cross, and bracelets.

DISTRESSING AFFAIR.

An Aged and Wealthy Citizen of Richmond Burned to Death.

Mr. William Barrett, an aged and highly respected citizen, says the Richmond *Dispatch* of Saturday, died at his residence, corner of Fifth and Cary streets, yesterday, under most distressing circumstances. It was about 11 o'clock. He had just finished breakfast. The colored man-servant, Wilson, went to another part of the chamber to put away the dishes, and Mr. Barrett took a piece of paper and went to the grate to light his pipe. Wilson, turning around a moment after, saw the old gentleman standing before the fire with the hem of his dressing-wrapper on fire. He was trying in a feeble way to smother the blaze, but the material of which the wrapper was made being light and wadded with cotton, almost instantaneously he was enveloped in flames. The servant, himself almost infirm, stood for a moment panic-struck, and then dragged his master out of the room into the passage. He then ran back to get a blanket, which he threw over him; but by this time nearly every rag of clothes upon his body had been burned, and he was not only scorched all over, but had inhaled the flames. Drs. Carnichan and Mayo were called in [illegible] possible, and rendered all the aid that humanity or art could dictate; but in vain. Mr. Barrett died at 20 minutes past 4 o'clock in the afternoon. He remained conscious almost until the last, and did not seem to suffer much pain.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Monday, Jan. 23, 1871.

The rough weather to-day and the unsettled condition of the stock market had a rather depressing effect on loans, and lenders are acting with unusual caution. The rates on call loans are firmer, and stock collateals are taken only with good margins. The favorite collaterals are Government bonds, which command exceptionally low figures. The Reading panic on Saturday has had serious results on the stock market, and some days will elapse before it will recover from the shock. We notice a disposition on the part of the New York press to accredit the flurry to a Philadelphia operator. This is an inexcusable error, to use no harsher term. The cause of the mischief is now, and has been for some time past, a regular *habitue* of Wall street. The discount market continues dull and steady.

Gold is without change or feature. Sales have ranged up to noon between 110⅝ and 110½, closing at 110⅝.

Government Bonds are moving slowly and prices are fairly maintained at Saturday's quotations.

The Stock market was fairly active and prices were steady. City 6s, new, sold at 100¾@¾. Sales of Lehigh Gold Loan at 87⅞ for the 500s.

Reading Railroad was moderately active, with free sales at 48⅞@49, closing at 49 1-16. Sales of Pennsylvania at 62; Little Schuylkill at 43¾; Lehigh Valley at 60½, and Philadelphia and Erie at 27@27⅛.

In Canal shares the only sale was in Schuylkill at 8¼.

The balance of the list was quiet. Central Transportation stock sold at 50¼.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$100	City 6s N...c.	100¾	10 sh	Sch Nav....	8¾
$7100	do.....ls.	100¾	1700 sh	Read..ls.	49
$5000	do.....2d.	100¾	100	do..s5&in.	48⅞
$2400	do.....ls.	100¾	400	do.....ls.	48⅞
$1000	C & A m 6s, '89		40	do...s5wn.	49
	small....	95	500	do..b60wn.	49
$1000	Pa R Con m bs		100	do..s30wn.	49
	Cp....	94½	1500	do..ls.	49
$500	Leh gold L...	87½	200	do.....	49
25	sh Lit Sch R.	42¾	10	do.....	49
15	sh Leh V R..b5.	60½	100	do....s30.	49
3	do.....	60½	200	do..s60wn.	49
50	do....b5wn.	60	200	do..ls.	49
72	do.....ls.	60	100	sh Ph & E..b60.	97⅛
11	do.....	60	200	do...ls.	27
20	sh Cent Trans...	60½	150	sh Penna R..ls.	62

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10:00 A. M.....110⅜ 11:00 A. M.....110⅜
10:50 " ".....110⅜

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110¾@111; do. 1862, 109¾@109½; do. 1864, 108⅝@108¾; do. 1865, 108⅜@108⅝; do. 1865, new, 107⅜@107¾; do. 1867, do. 108¼@108⅜; do. 1868, do. 108⅜@108⅝; 10-40s, 108@108¼. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 110@110½; Gold, 110⅝@ 110¾; Silver, 106@107; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 770@780; Central Pacific Railroad, 900@910; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 680@700.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110⅝@111; 5-20s of 1862, 109¾@109⅝; do. 1864, 108¾@109; do. 1865, 108¾@109; do., July, 1865, 107¾@107⅞; do., July, 1867, 108¼@108¾; do. July, 1868, 108⅝@108¾; 58, 10-40, 108⅛@108¾. Gold, 110⅜ @110¾. U. S. Pacific R. R. Currency 6s, 110½@110¾.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Jan. 23.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $30 ₱ ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in fair request, and ranges from 10¾ to 11¼c. per lb. Timothy is firm at $6·25, and Flaxseed at $2·10.

The Flour market continues very firm, but there is an absence of much activity. The demand is mostly from the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 700 barrels, including superfine at $5; extras at $5·50@6; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6·50@7·25; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·25@6·50; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $6·50@ 7·75, the latter rate for fancy. 950 barrels City Mills extra family sold at $6·75@7·75. Rye Flour sells at $5·12½@5·25. In Corn Meal no sales were reported.

The Wheat market is without change worthy of special note. For prime lots a steady demand, at fair prices, but inferior sorts are neglected. Sales of 3000 bushels at $1·55@1·58 for Indiana red; $1·45 @1·60 for Pennsylvania do., and $1·62 for Ohio amber. Rye ranges from 95 to 98c. for Western Pennsylvania. Corn is dull at the recent decline; sales of yellow at 77c., and Western mixed at 74@75c. Oats command full prices; sales of Pennsylvania and Western at 58@59c.

In Barley and Malt nos sales were reported.

Whisky may be quoted at 93c. for Western ironbound.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Jan. 23.—The snow storm to-day interfered materially with business, and the attendance at the different yards was quite small.

Beef cattle were exceedingly dull, the butchers purchasing only to supply their pressing wants, but prices were without material change. A few extra brought 9c., but the range of prices was as follows: —8@8¾c. for choice, 6¼@7½c. for fair to good, and 4½@6c. for common. Receipts, 1980 head.

The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Head.
74 Owen Smith, Virginia, 7@9.
60 Daniel Smyth & Bros., Western, 7@7½.
35 A. Christy, do., 7@8.
38 Jas. Christy, do., 7@7¼.
55 Dennis Smyth, W. Virginia, 6@7¼.
30 Dengler & McCleese, Chester co., 6¼@7.
20 P. McFillen, Lancaster co., 6¾@8¼.
65 James Shirk, do., 7@8¾.
60 Ph. Hathaway, Western, 6¼@8¾.
22 B. F. McFillen, do., 6¾@7¾.
100 James McFillen, do. 6¾@8¾.
46 S. S. McFillen, do., 7¾@8¾.
163 Ullman & Bachman, do., 7¼@8¾.
300 J. J. Martin & Co., do., 6@8¼.
70 Mooney & Miller, do., 6¼@8¾.
52 Thomas Mooney & Bro., do., 6¾@7¾.
30 H. Chain, Jr., do., 6@7¼.
15 Joseph Chain, do., 5@6½.
57 J. & L. Frank, do., 6½@7.
50 Gus. Schamberg & Co., do., 7@8.
83 Hope & Co., do., 6@8.
31 H. Frank, Lancaster co., 7@8.
36 James Clemson, Chester co., 7@9.
80 John McArdle, Western, 6¾@8¼.
70 R. Maynes, do., 5½@8.
41 Charles Welker, Virginia, 4@6.

Cows and Calves were in good demand at an advance. Sales of 150 head at $60@70.

Sheep attracted but little attention. Small sales were reported at 5@6c. ₱ pound, gross. Receipts 13,000 head.

Hogs were quiet, but firm; sales of 4300 head at $8@8 50 for slop and $9@9·75 ₱ 100 pounds, net, for corn fed.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JANUARY 23

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....26 | 11 A. M.....26 | 2 P. M.....26

SUN RISES..... 7·17 | MOON SETS..... 8·13
SUN SETS..... 5· 7 | HIGH WATER..... 3·52

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, 50 hours from Wilmington, N. C. with cotton and naval stores to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer Panther, Mills, 55 hours from Portsmouth, in ballast to T. M. Richards.

Steamer B. L. Gaw, Iler, from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Schr Annie B. Barton, French, French, 170 hours from Boston, with mdse. to B. W. Cloud.

MEMORANDA.

Br. bark Black Brothers, Perry, from Antwerp for Philadelphia, sunk off Winter Quarter Shoals, about 10 miles south of Cape Henlopen, on Saturday last; vessel a total loss; crew saved. (By telegraph to Philadelphia Board of Underwriters.)

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Jan. 21.—Eight barges arrived here last night in tow of tug Hudson, five of which were loaded with anthracite coal and iron, from Philadelphia and Wilmington, Del.

Six barges will leave here on Monday [illegible]

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

AMERICAN FRIENDLINESS.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

It is one of the greatest perplexities attending the chronic difference between England and the United States that, if any useful end is to be gained, the English and the Americans cannot be addressed in the same language. Nobody who has the least knowledge of the Americans will suppose that verbal menaces will have the smallest effect upon them. The arguments most likely to succeed with them must be couched in moderate language and directed less to their fears or sympathies than to their good sense and mental judgment. We ourselves have shown that we think them not incapable of being impressed by a candid statement of the liabilities which on a very strict construction of public law this country has incurred, of the concessions which it is prepared to make for the purpose of satisfying them, and of the advantages which both nations would gain by a prompt settlement of their most recent quarrel. Yet it cannot be denied that this very language, read in England, has a tendency to deepen serious misconceptions which are abroad here. The popular impression of our countrymen is that, though American demagogues may occasionally rage together and the Fenians imagine a vain thing, the American people has not forgotten the ties of common descent, and is at heart friendly to Great Britain. American travellers cannot in common decency adopt any other tone, and the English press is careful to explain away any indications destructive of the popular theory. Thus, while on the other hand nothing but reasonable arguments are likely to affect the Americans, such arguments may possibly encourage Englishmen in believing that there is nothing to overcome in the Americans except a wrong conclusion of the reason. Yet the friendly disposition of the Americans is entirely a figment of the English imagination. We even believe that an Englishman can hardly do a greater disservice to England than by trying to persuade Englishmen of the friendliness of the people of the United States to this country. The assertion thus made of the Americans is utterly false; it is extremely dangerous; and it has not even the excuse of indirectly promoting a useful object in spite of its falsehood and perilousness. Occasionally it may be possible to produce friendship between nations by the expedient which made a match between Benedick and Beatrice. But nothing is required to add to the friendly disposition of this country towards the United States. Friendliness in all that goes to constitute the friendship of States has existed on our side for half a century; nor have the Americans the smallest evidence of unfriendliness to rest upon except the alleged fact that, when a nation which had always been looked upon by foreigners as one and indivisible, and which would have bitterly resented any other view of its constitution, broke suddenly into two halves, the sympathies of Englishmen wavered for a time between the fragments, and were not exclusively given to one of them. On the other hand, a statement concerning the Americans which they know to be ridiculously false has no tendency whatever to diminish their hostility. They regard it simply as evidence of weakness and timidity, and, without adding a jot to their friendliness, it increases their contempt and encourages their presumption.

The mode of proving American friendliness which is now in fashion consists in pointing to the small proportions of the American army and the American navy. It is admitted that, from one end of the political scale to the other—from President Grant, who is their cedar of Lebanon, to Butler, who is the hyssop that grows on their wall—their public men never refer to this country except to find material for picking a quarrel with it. It is allowed that the conventional peroration of an American stump speech is an invective against Great Britain, and that the common forms of a President's message are the precise reverse of the common forms of a Queen's speech; since, instead of congratulating the country on its friendly relations with foreign powers, it contains, as of course, some demonstration of British misconduct. It is acknowledged that their leading politicians, without manifesting the faintest sense of arrogance or impropriety, publicly discuss the expediency of imposing on this country "such conditions as no great nation has ever submitted to except after a disaster like Sedan or Sadowa." But all this is thought to be neutralized because the head of a department who wants money to spend upon it declares the American army hardly large enough for purposes of police, and the American navy insufficient even for revenue duties. But the facts asserted do not bear the construction put upon them, and, besides, they are not to the point. The feebleness of the army and navy of the United States has no analogy to the feebleness of the British army and navy. It is quite true that the American navy is in but poor condition, less, however, through contraction of expenditure than through the foolish commercial policy which deprives the American dockyards of good iron and good workmen, and which limits the supply of good seamen to their ships. It is very possible that, if a war were to break out, the British navy could seal the American men of war in their ports. But the Americans do not rely upon their navy for the means of inflicting immediate injury upon this country. Through their refusal to adhere to the Declaration of Paris they are at liberty to employ privateers; and is is through vessels of this sort that they hope, if not to destroy the great trade which their own commercial exclusiveness has thrown mainly into British hands, to compel it to be carried on at enormous cost. Nor have the petty numbers of the American army the same significance or importance as our own military weakness. For the American regular army is really what the British army is not, the nucleus of an immensely larger force. As was shown at the beginning of the Confederate war, it can be extended in a very short time to vast dimensions by partially-trained regiments from the militia of the several States, recruited in the last resort by ballot. But the English army and militia, whatever be their numbers, constitute the whole force available for foreign operations and home defense. There is no further reserve, unless it is seriously proposed to count the volunteers.

Even, however, were it strictly true that both by land and sea the Americans are for the moment much worse prepared than we are for immediate hostilities, nothing would be done towards proving that American unfriendliness does not largely increase the risk of war. We do not mean to assert or to insinuate that many American statesmen or even American demagogues have clearly before their minds a war with this country. The peculiarity of their proceedings is that the natural result is not expected to follow from them. They do not picture to themselves—and, it is just to add, we have never given them the means of picturing to themselves—the exact contingency in which Great Britain would turn against the foot which spurns it. So far as their experience reaches, there is no abusive language of which this country can be brought to take notice—not even the raving of Senator Sumner when acting in an executive capacity as member of a body which shares the treaty-making power. There is no trivial pretext violently insisted upon which will not be civilly discussed. There is no concession, deliberately intended on one side to be humiliating, to which British statesmen may not fairly be expected to reconcile themselves in time. It is exactly here that the danger lies. Arrogance unprecedented in diplomacy has not hitherto borne the natural fruit of arrogant diplomacy. Our habitual attitude towards the Americans, and their habitual attitude to us, have produced in them a singular misconception of our national character. Though they are bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh, they have come to think of us as if we had somehow lost that deep reserve of national pride and susceptibility which they are conscious of in themselves. The danger, therefore, is not that they will declare war against us; it is even improbable that they would do so under the supreme temptation of finding us engaged in a European struggle. What is far more likely is that some day—without looking for consequences more than usually serious—for the sake of satisfying some local cry or gaining some domestic political advantage—they will put upon us some intolerable insult which will call forth an eruption of indignation from John o' Groat's to the Land's End. Then will occur in England what Napoleon III asserted to have happened in France at the beginning of the present war. The country will have escaped from the hand of its temporizing statesmen, and war will be all but inevitable. Such an event will perhaps surprise and disconcert the Americans; but the most tremendous struggle of modern times will not the less be on the point of beginning.

The sovereign security against this great danger does not consist in any sudden change of diplomatic policy. There is palpable foolishness in the postponement of any American difficulty which can be honorably settled; but there is no reason for abandoning that considerateness towards the United States which English statesmen have sometimes carried to the verge of submissiveness. The first step is to convince ourselves of the rooted unfriendliness of the American people towards this country so far as they are represented by their national organs; the next is to place ourselves in such a position that, however we may regret it, we may defy the worst possibilities with which it is pregnant. The true moral of the American lesson is the same with the moral of that European lesson which we are slowly learning. When the British navy, besides cumbrous ironclads, contains a sufficient number of heavily-armed but light-footed cruisers to make privateering hot work in every corner of the globe—when we are in a position to throw close upon 100,000 regular troops into Canada without danger to our own shores—we shall find that the Americans are neither cowed nor insulted; but we shall find that their statesmen, and even their demagogues, will think twice before they deal with this country in any different spirit from that which presides over their relations with Russia or with the North German Confederation.

EARLY MARRIAGES.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

All England is stirred to its foundations just now by a step which the directors of the London Union Bank have seen fit to take for the prevention of too early, and therefore imprudent, marriages among their clerks. Any employe of the establishment venturing to treat himself to a wife upon a salary of less than £150 a year is to be summarily dismissed. The clerks seem willing to submit meekly enough; but the edict has roused the indignation of the British public from one end of the island to the other, and has dragged open the whole vexed question of marriage. The directors are warned by all kinds of remonstrances, sneers, and menaces, that their action is cruel and illegal; that the free-born Briton has a right to a wife and unlimited children, and a right to starve them too upon whatever salary, or lack of it, he sees fit. One of the gravest leading journals, in the froth and fury of its vehemence, ironically advises the "maternal directors" to take in charge still further the interest of their clerks, and take care that they marry only good cooks, and women whose tastes run in the direction of bombazine and drab ribbons. "No tradesman or factory hand," it tells us, "would submit for a day to such unparalleled tyranny." But the clerks of the Union Bank, being gentlemen and the sons of gentlemen, belong to that educated middle class which, we are surprised to learn, "is always ready, in England, to basely submit to any yoke for the sake of a salary." Marriage, it goes on to say, is a mystically sacred union, with which neither Bank Presidents nor Governments have anything to do.

Now, all this is very independent, and worthy of the freest British Hotspur. But the service of the Union Bank was certainly not compulsory, and the half-dozen respectable old gentlemen who have raised all this pother concern themselves, it is most likely, very little with either mystically sacred bonds or Malthusian schemes. Their object is, most probably, the business of their bank, and to provide themselves with the most efficient workmen to transact it. If experience has taught them that the unmarried clerk is less likely to be tempted by the pleasures open to young men to neglect his work and defraud his employers than one with a wife, the suspicion of blame falls, it appears to us, more upon the extravagant wife than the directors. This point would be stronger, we acknowledge, if the salary were a trifle higher. But, in New York at least, it would require no great extravagance in an educated young couple, with the two expensive drawbacks of tastes and babies, to live fully up to an income of $750 a year; and common prudence would suggest to "the gentleman or son of a gentleman" that he should wait until he was competent to earn that sum, or else content himself with a wife not ashamed to cook, and dress in bombazine and no ribbons at all. Mystically sacred bonds will not, as the directors doubtless know, pay either butchers' or tailors' bills.

In New York, however, the trouble lies in the other direction. The clerk who would undertake to support a wife with the tastes which middle-class people boast here upon such a salary, would be regarded as insulting the common sense of the woman to whom he offered it. A fashionable marriage demands a wedding trousseau and general outset of expenditure which rises before the meagre yearly income which is to follow like a stupendous entrance to a miserable tenement-house; and fashionable marriages are now demanded, we must remember, by every grade of young people, from the heiress on Madison avenue to the grocer's daughter. When the bride of a millionaire trails yards of lace up the aisles of Grace Church, or furnishes her house with costly trumpery, she only sends back her overplus of wealth into the hands of workmen and mechanics. But when the daughter of Smith, the carpenter, fills her wardrobe with sleazy silks, made strictly after Worth's patterns, and when the clerk whom she marries feels that hospitality demands from him for his friends game suppers and cheap and nasty champagne, they make of marriage the straightest path to ruin, and degrade the life which God gave them for some sound and practical end into as ludicrous and tawdry a sham as their gaudy furniture and paste jewels. Fashion debases men and women of any grade; but it is in the class that substitutes wax beads for pearls, velveteens for velvet, that it has encroached among us most fatally upon the true relations of life.

With this class, unfortunately universal among people of small means in our cities, marriage on narrow incomes is held each year to be more impracticable.

If the domestic affairs of our clerks and poor men's daughters could be put for a year or two into the hands of the keen and sagacious bank directors, the result might be wholesome. But who knows? If the "son of a gentleman" starving in New York were told that work and wages were waiting for him in a thousand Western towns; that $750 per annum would command in many of them a comfortable house well furnished, a sure living and respectable foothold for his family—would he go or stay here to gamble for high stakes? Or if a young couple, with great love and few dollars between them, be challenged to marry, to strip life for a few years of all imitation of richer neighbors, to live cheaply, to work hard, finding their recompense in the higher faith in God and each other which would grow thereby, would it be of any use? Would love or fashion win the day? Doth not wisdom here cry daily in the streets? Yet what man regardeth?

THE UNSEEMLY QUARREL OF THREE BRETHREN.

From the Wilmington (Del.) Commercial.

"Birds in their little nests agree,
And 'tis a shameful sight,
When children of *One Family*
Fall out, and chide, and fight."

Fancy, for a moment, what the world would say, were any of the larger States to fall so completely into the hands of a single family as Delaware has done. Suppose that in the choice of a United States Senator in Massachusetts, the only competitors had been three brothers named Wilson, and that their party associates had intrigued, labored, and quarrelled over the question as to which of the three should be chosen. Or apply it to New Jersey, and imagine that nobody was named for this high position but three brothers of the Frelinghuysen family. In either case, or in any like it, except in Delaware, would there not have been one universal chorus of ridicule at a people who should be so subservient as to yield to such narrow ownership, and of indignant rebuke to the men who thus so greedily monopolized power. Fancy New York absorbed by three Conklings, or Illinois by three Logans, and the spectacle is at once absurd and unreasonable.

In any other State than Delaware such a condition of things has never existed, and certainly could not exist. In Delaware, alone, does it seem possible and natural. But even here, by analysis and comparison, we may perceive how scandalous the circumstances are. That three brothers, children of the same parents, natives of the same home, dwellers in the same State, but a few miles apart, devoted to the same party, and acknowledging a common platform of political principles; laboring together, hitherto, in one combination, should become the sole competitors for a high office, and with equal desire strive to grasp it, is something new in American politics, as we trust it always may be. When the struggle for preferment is between brethren, and their intrigues are one against the other, when the one who succeeds does it to the bitter disappointment and mortification of his brothers who failed, it is an exhibition neither beautiful nor edifying.

But even more than this, here was one who had already been United States Senator twelve years. Had his services been most faithful and acceptable, he might well have been satisfied with a term so long, and have yielded to his kinsman with ready grace and cordial heart. Under the circumstances, his exertion to reseat himself was most unkind and most unjustifiable. Speaking from a neutral standpoint, we unhesitatingly say that the place justly belonged to Gove Saulsbury. Willard has not only been Senator twelve years, but he has been Senator in the face of all propriety, and in defiance of public protest. That he should be again elected was unreasonable and wrong. He had no right to think of another term. He should have forbidden his friends the use of his name. With his brother-in-law made Governor, and his county thus fully honored, he should have respected the well-understood basis upon which that honor was conferred, and dealt honorably with the brother whose hand bestowed it.

Governor Saulsbury doubtless feels bitter and disappointed. In our opinion he has reason for it. That his brother Willard should thus have thwarted and injured him is just ground for misanthropy. The honor which he has lost, so unexpectedly and so unfairly, is a high one, rarely within reach. In six years more there may be no chance for him. The prize has probably been struck from his hands forever. That one brother struck it away, and another seized it, must add increased bitterness to his reflections.

And yet, Governor Saulsbury should remember that none have had a closer grasp on place than himself. None have monopolized honors and profits more greedily. If his own brothers have well acquired the arts of self-seeking, and personal aggrandizement, there is no teacher from whom they have more probably learned it than from himself.

THE IMPERIAL CROWN OF GERMANY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Now is Germany one; like the breath of the storm
The glad tidings echo around.
Now, Emperor, rise from thy tomb again;
The ravens are underground.

We have published King William's proclamation, dated Versailles, and embodying a formal acceptance of the imperial crown of Germany. The proclamation is in every sense worthy of the great occasion. It is brief, yet exhaustive. It is full of gratitude, but it is also full of dignity. Yielding to the appeal of the German princes and the free towns, the King considers it his duty to accept the responsibility of the imperial diguity and to restore the German empire, defunct since 1806.

The new Emperor religiously recognizes a Power higher than his own, prays for help, and, in the premises, makes fair promises. We know no man stupid enough not to be willing to join in the hope that Germany may reap in lasting peace the fruits of her bloody battles, and that King William and his successors may be able to protect the restored empire, not by warlike conquests, but by works of peace, freedom, and civilization.

The restoration of the German Empire is one of the grandest events in modern times—we had almost said in the history of the world. It is scarcely fair to call it a restoration, for the reason that Germany was never before, under any form or forms of government, what she is to-day. There has been a German Empire, a Holy Roman Empire; but the German or Holy Roman Empire always was a heterogeneous or incoherent mass from the days of the First Otho to the days of the Second Francis. To-day, if we except the Austro-German States, Germany is one as she never was one before.

Up swells the Belt, the Baltic Sea;
Up swells the German wave;
Elbe runs to battle merrily,
And Oder grasps the glaive;
Neckar and Weser tarry not
And Main flows eager on!
All old disunion is forgot—
The German race is one.
* * * * *
What is the German's Fatherland
No one need ask to-day.

What Charlemagne and the Saxon Othos and the Franconian Cæsars and the Hohenstauffens and the Hapsburgs vainly attempted, the Hohenzollerns, one of the youngest of the royal houses of Europe, have, in the person of King William, been able to accomplish. The German empire is not so much an old institution revived as a new institution which has been sprung upon the world. In one sense it is a giant awakened from his slumbers; for in the person of King William the simpler minds among the German people recognize the resurrected Frederick of the Red Beard. In another sense it is a new giant created afresh and flung upon the world with powers mightier than any the world has known before. The power is reflected from the Hall of Mirrors of the palace of the Kings of France.

The restoration cannot be properly understood without a reference to the past. The German empire some would date from the year 800, when Charlemagne received at the hands of Pope Leo the Third the imperial crown—a crown which in the estimation of the Holy See had not been worn since Constantine abandoned the ancient Rome of the West for the new Rome of the East. Others again, and, as we think, with better reason, date it from the year 936, when Otho the First was crowned by Pope John the Twelfth. Certain it is that the empire of Charlemagne crumbled to pieces under his feeble descendants. The Bard, the Stammerer, the Fat, the Simple were unequal to the task imposed upon them, and the mighty fabric reared by the great Charles fell, and the fall was great. The restoration, or rather the re-establishment of the empire—which then unquestionably became German as well as Roman—under Otho proved more enduring: for, in spite of the change of dynasties and the social and political revolutions which marked the interval, the empire established under Otho virtually remained until the year of our Lord 806. During all those years the German and Holy Roman empire was a grand, living fact, and a mighty power—the associate and companion of the Papacy. The history of the world for well-nigh ten centuries was the history of the German or Holy Roman empire. In the year 1806 the successes of the First Napoleon, and his ruinous innovations in Germany—innovations which culminated in the act of the Confederation of the Rhine—Francis the Second bowed to fate, and by a declaration dated August the 5th resigned the imperial dignity and retired to the government of his hereditary dominions as Emperor of Austria. The crown then let fall was the crown of Augustus, of Constantine, of Charles, of Otho, of Barbarossa, of Maximilian; eight hundred and seventy years after Pope John had crowned the first Saxon, one thousand and six years after Pope Leo had crowned the Frankish monarch, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight years after Cæsar had conquered at Pharsalia, the German, or, as we must again call it, the Holy Roman empire perished. From that day Germany became less a unit than ever.

The German people, however, believed in and loved the same Fatherland, as they spoke the same language, and their desire of national unity was strengthened, not weakened, by the fall of the empire. Their politicians schemed and worked for this unity; their philosophers dreamed of it; their poets—Korner and Arndt and Ruckert and the rest—sang of it; their historians read and interpreted history in favor of it; their soldiers have ever been willing to fight for it. Hitherto dynastic jealousy has been too strong for popular sentiment and desire. The year 1848 seemed for a moment to have brought about a realization of German dreams; but the year 1848 in German, as elsewhere, proved a year of revolutionary failures. The year 1866 startled Germany herself. It tore her asunder, but it revealed to her her strength. The Hapsburgs were found to be weak, but the Hohenzollerns were found to be strong. The war which still wages has done more for German unity than all the dreams and schemes and projects of all the past. The war is not ended; but the French ravens have disappeared from the brow of the hill underneath which the Great Frederick so long has slept; the Emperor himself lives again; the resurrection is complete, and Germany is one. In this year of our Lord 1871, and just one hundred and seventy-nine years since the coronation of the first Prussian king, the head of the house of Hohenzollern becomes Emperor of Germany. After a lapse of sixty-five years the empire of Otho and of Charlemagne is revived; but the new empire is not and will not be in any sense Roman or holy. King William has made a very sensible proclamation. Let us hope that the German empire will prove blissful to the German people; and let us also hope that the German people, united, will be powerfully instrumental in advancing the great cause of human civilization. They have yet an unfinished task on their hands. The result is not doubtful. Privilege and responsibility are both great with them. It will be well for them, and well for humanity, if, in the hour of their triumph, they remember mercy rather than judgment. A great people greatly favored can afford to be magnanimous.

ATTACKS UPON THE TREASURY.

From the N. Y. Times.

The present session of Congress, unprofitable as it promises to be in respect of measures conceived in the public interest, furnishes rather more than its share of bills involving an expenditure of public money. The land-grant bills are numerous and bad enough, and it is already evident that there are members willing to swallow their pledges and defy public opinion by appropriating the choicest portions of the public domain for the benefit of railway schemers. Separately, these projects would have no chance of success. But combined they represent so many sinister interests that there is no telling what power they may not acquire before the session ends. The promoters of subsidy schemes involving money and not land will, however, make the first attack. They are organized and not over scrupulous, and all the virtue of Congress will be needed to protect the National Treasury from their assaults.

Of steamship enterprises there is a formidable list, and the opening trial of strength in their behalf will come off this week. They are eight in number, and take in nearly all parts of the world. The Sandwich Islands' service is the most modest of the group, contenting itself with a request for $75,000 annually; the American and European and the American Mail and Ocean Steam Transportation Company are the most rapacious, the money they ask for amounting yearly to $1,200,000 for each. The aggregate of the subsidies covered by the eight projects exceed four and a half millions yearly—a heavy demand in prosperous times, and a very serious one in times like these. The utmost that can be said in support of the principle is, that it is debatable as a method of fostering a steam marine. But there are two sides to the question, and one of them is strengthened by the popular demand for reduction of taxation, to which every fresh subsidy is more or less of an obstacle. The danger to be apprehended is the formation of a ring, with a popular lobby to help it—the associated influences boding no good to the Treasury or the tax-payers.

The gigantic scheme of the day is that of which the economical Mr. Hamlin has made himself the sponsor. For the purpose of cheapening the cost of transportation from the West to the sea-board, a railroad is projected from Portland to Chicago; and to facilitate its construction the bill provides for a Government loan of fifty thousand dollars per mile for the whole extent of the road. As the distance cannot be less than a thousand miles, we have here a drain upon the national credit amounting to fifty millions of dollars. Mr. Hamlin is not addicted to practical jokes in the Senate Chamber, and we must therefore conclude that he introduces this monster scheme in sober earnestness. We adduce it as illustrative of the tendency to press extravagant demands upon the Government, with an inexcusable indifference to the effect upon its credit and the business interests of the country.

Compared with an undertaking of this magnitude, the never-ending Sutro Tunnel seems a model of disinterestedness. It comes, this time, neatly wrapped in a bill "to create a fund to be known as 'the mineral land fund,' and for other purposes," and Mr. Nye exerts his ingenuity in finding pretexts for its passage. We think he will not succeed. A loan of three millions to the Sutro Tunnel Company is a bagatelle by the side of Mr. Hamlin's fifty millions; but it is three millions too much for the furtherance of private interests, which should be quite capable of caring for themselves. Expatiate as Mr. Nye may upon the scientific value of the tunnel, the fact remains that the Sutro Company is no more entitled to public aid than scores of other corporations, and that its legitimate reliance should be upon the Nevada mining companies, whose hidden riches, we are told, surpass description. Properties which, according to Mr. Nye, have yielded more silver than all Mexico, and are yet but at the gateway of their treasures, should surely not be afraid of a three million expenditure, which is alleged to be essential to their development. At any rate the country is under no obligation to redeem from loss mismanaged ventures on the Comstock Lode, or to swell the dividends of those that have been more fortunate.

If we are ever to bring back the days of hard money and light taxation, it is plain that Congress must resist attempts to fasten upon the Treasury plans involving the expenditure of its money, or an application of its credit; for the furtherance of corporate enterprises. We advise Senators and members to remember that the strain upon the nation's credit is severe enough already, and that there can be no restoration of confidence until the subsidizing system is firmly and consistently discouraged.

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REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.—BY VIRTUE AND IN EXECUTION of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by
THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY
of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said Mortgage
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by
MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,
at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the fourteenth day of February, A. D. 1871, the property described in and conveyed by the said Mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward, crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a ground-rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street, seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the southeast corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2 and 3), roadway, railway, rails, right of way, stations, toll-houses and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income issues and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4), machinery, tools, implements and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above-mentioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off—On No. 1, $300; No. 2, $200; No. 3, $300; No. 5, $100, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

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NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—On Saturday last 125 men were discharged from the Navy Yard.

—Peter Richings, the veteran actor, was buried from his late residence, near Media, yesterday afternoon. A special train left West Philadelphia yesterday at noon, conveying a number of Mr. Richings' friends, among whom were Mrs. John Drew, Mr. and Mrs. Barton Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A'Becket, J. D. Murphy, James Peak, Charles Dodworth, and J. E. Jackson. The passengers were met at Media Station and conveyed in carriages to Mr. Richings' late residence, about three miles in the country.

—At the Twenty-third Anniversary meeting of the Churchmen's Missionary Association for the Seamen of the Port of Philadelphia, held last evening, the annual report presented and read showed that during the past year the missionary has baptized 35 adults and children, married 22 couples, presented 7 candidates for confirmation, and attended 34 burials. A considerable proportion of these official acts were performed for seamen or in seamen's families. From December 1, 1869, to October 1, 1870, the Rev. Mr. Martin visited:—Ships, 622; seamen's boarding-houses, 91. Distributed gratuitously to seamen:—Bibles, 87; prayer-books, 270; seamen's manuals, 300; tracts, 12,000. Officiated at 6 funerals, baptized 7 persons, and held 23 public services. The receipts were $2493·80 and the expenditures $2329, leaving a balance of $164·80.

—Patrick and his wife Mary McCullough have been held to bail by Alderman Smith to answer the charge of perjury.

—At an adjourned meeting of those intending to participate in the reception tendered to the recently liberated State prisoners, held yesterday afternoon, at Gartland's Hall, Seventeenth street, above Chesnut, a Committee of Sixty was appointed to perfect the necessary arrangements. The committee were instructed to ascertain when the exiles would arrive in this city, and to invite all societies, associations, etc., to participate without regard to politics.

—Deputy Coroner Sees yesterday held an inquest at No. 518 Alaska street on the body of Catharine Crogan, aged thirty-five years, who, it was reported, had died suddenly. Several witnesses, including two children of the deceased, testified that her husband was in the habit of beating her, and a post mortem examination was ordered. It disclosed the fact that the woman had come to her death from pneumonia. A verdict was rendered accordingly. The husband, who had been arrested, was subsequently discharged from custody.

Auditors Appointed.—In the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, the following-named members of the bar have been appointed auditors of the respective estates to which their names are attached:—

William E. Littleton, Esq., to audit and report distribution of fund in court arising from the sale of certain real estate belonging to John Rheiner, deceased.

Joshua L. Husband, Esq., to audit, settle, and adjust the account of Sarah Lynch, administratrix of John Strain, deceased.

J. M. Power Wallace, Esq., to audit, settle, and adjust the account of Thomas B. Rayner, administrator of Mary Rayner, deceased.

Daniel Dougherty, Esq., to audit, settle, and adjust the accounts of C. H. & George D. Wolff, administrators of George W. Fahnestock, deceased.

William B. Hanna, Esq., to audit, settle, and adjust the account of Henry D. Landis, administrator of Alfred W. Dilworth, deceased.

John L. Shoemaker, Esq., to audit, settle, and adjust the account of James M. Vandegrift, executor of Jacob Vandegrift, deceased.

John B. Gist, Esq., to audit, settle, and adjust the account of R. M. Batters, Esq., guardian of Benjamin F. Ruffel, a minor.

John H. Campbell, Esq., to audit, settle, and adjust the account of Andrew A. Humphreys, executor of Charles Humphreys, deceased.

Hon. Leonard Myers, to audit, settle, and adjust the account of Huston Smith and Augustus C. Bournonville, administrators of J. George Smith, Jr., deceased.

Henry C. Titus, Esq., to audit, settle, and adjust the account of John Stuart, administrator of Margaret Stuart, deceased.

Chris. Stuart Patterson, Esq., to audit, settle, and adjust the account of Dr. Samuel C. Brinkle, administrator of Benjamin R. Brinckle, deceased.

Hon. Henry M. Dechert, to audit, settle, and adjust the account of Matthew Van Dusen and Ellwood Bonsall, administrators of Joseph M. Thomas.

Joseph K. McCammon, Esq., to audit, settle, and adjust the account of George Butz, Jr., executor of Henry Seesholtz, deceased.

H. R. Warriner, Esq., to audit, settle, and adjust the account of Horace Binney, Jr., executor and Rev. J. Andrews Harris, administrator d. b. n. c. t. a., of Julia W. Stockton, deceased.

Robert M. Logan, Esq., to audit, settle, and adjust the account of Anna Maria Beach, administratrix of William Beach, deceased.

George S. Crawford, Esq., to audit, settle, and adjust the account of Ellwood Shannon and Alexander F. Porter, executors of Ellen Macalester, deceased.

John P. O'Neill, Esq., to audit, settle, and adjust the account of George Perkenpine and Albert H. Perkenpine, executors of George Perkenpine, deceased.

In the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia:—

John M. Collins, Esq., has been appointed to audit, settle, and adjust the account of John F. Forrest, Esq., assignee of the estate of William Dunlap, for the benefit of his creditors.

In the District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia:—

John G. Johnson, Esq., has been appointed an auditor to distribute the fund arising from Sheriff's sale of property in Germantown, on a suit, September term, writ *levari facias*, No. 983, between Harry M. Geary, assignee, and Alfred Teale and wife. Also, of a property sold on writ No. 982, September term, 1870; suit between Paul M. Elsasser vs. Alfred Teale and wife, other property in Germantown.

James H. Castle, Esq., to report distribution of fund in Court, arising from Sheriff's sale of lager beer vault on Thirty-third street, near Master street, sold on writ No. 1076, September term, 1870, in a suit between Gramlich and Peltzer.

Domestic Affairs.

—Cattle are dying in some parts of California for want of grass.

—Governor Safford, of Arizona, recommends a war of extermination against the Apache Indians.

—McKean Buchanan, the actor, was stricken with paralysis at Norfolk, Va., on Saturday night.

—The Germans of Davenport, Iowa, are angry with the Government for allowing arms and ammunition to be shipped to France.

—The United States Senate was not in session on Saturday, and the time of the House of Representatives was principally taken up with debate.

—Glowing accounts are given of the richness of the new silver mines lately opened near Ralston, New Mexico. The average yield of the ore is said to be $2282 per ton.

—A resolution proposed in the Missouri Legislature censuring President Grant for interfering in the politics of that State was tabled on Friday by a vote of nearly two to one.

—A raid with mounted troops, just made ... sulted in the destruction of seven illicit distilleries and about fifteen thousand gallons of mash.

—General F. P. Blair, the newly-elected Senator from Missouri, gave a banquet on Saturday evening at St. Louis to the members of the State Legislature and other distinguished guests.

—The marble statue of the late Governor Andrew, by Thomas Ball, has arrived in Boston from Italy, and will soon be placed in the Massachusetts State House with appropriate ceremonies.

—On Saturday night the eastward-bound train on the Central Pacific Railway, while stopping at Alto Station, was entered by robbers, and registered letters and a package of greenbacks, to the amount of ten thousand dollars, were abstracted.

—The case of Dr. Lanahan has been disposed of by a compromise, against which a minority of the Book Committee protests. The agreement restores Dr. Lanahan to his position as assistant agent and appoints a sub-committee to make an examination of the affairs of the Book Concern, with power to call in as many accountants as may be necessary, and report to the General Conference at its session in Brooklyn in 1872.

Foreign Affairs.

—Spanish troops continue to arrive in Cuba.

—The British ministry is represented as going to pieces.

—The remainder of the Prussian loan will be offered in London.

—On Thursday night fires were observed raging in Paris near the Pantheon.

—The Germans are said to have twenty-two available batteries before Paris.

—The French made a sortie from Mont Valerien on Thursday, and were badly defeated.

—Much damage has already been caused by the bombardment to prominent buildings in Paris.

—Gambetta, it is said, has asked General de Palladines to take command of the Army of the Loire again.

—An English judge has issued an injunction suspending the sale in Great Britain of the American edition of Tennyson's poems

—One despatch represents Faidherbe at St. Quentin, about to march on Soissons, and another that he is retiring before the enemy.

—Consul-General Tinna, the diplomatic agent of Italy at the Court of Tunis, has ceased intercourse with the Government of Mohammed Bey.

—Spanish iron-clads have been ordered to Vigo to enforce neutrality and prevent a collision between French and Prussian men-of-war.

—The Prussian bombardment of Longwy is vigorously carried on, over three hundred shells having already been thrown into the capital.

—Upon throwing a patrol forward, the Prussians found Fort Issy deserted, but in the trenches surrounding it were evidences of mines and torpedoes.

—The revenue of Russia for the current year is estimated in the imperial budget at about five hundred and ninety million rubles, a ruble being about eighty cents.

—General Von Werder's vanguard were chasing Bourbaki's retreating army on the 18th, and a general advance along the whole German line was to be made on the next day.

—London despatches of the morning of the 20th state that the bombardment of Paris entirely ceased twenty-four hours previous, and it was thought that peace negotiations were in progress.

—In accordance with the Treaty of 1779 between Prussia and the United States, Prussian men-of-war cannot capture American vessels carrying contraband of war, but may stop their voyage until the cessation of hostilities.

—The steamer Robert Lowe, sent out to repair the broken telegraph cables, has been driven into the floating ice, and is now at St. Johns, Newfoundland. It is thought the work cannot be proceeded with before spring.

—The funeral of Mrs. McGee, widow of the late Hon. Thomas d'Arcy McGee, took place at Toronto, Canada, on Saturday, and was numerously attended, the Mayor of Montreal and many prominent citizens joining in the procession.

—It is rumored that Count Bernstorff has been ordered by the Prussian Government to leave the conference of London if any discussion arises on the war in France. A semi-official representation has been sent to the conference by Servia.

—Mr. Otway, the English Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in a recent speech to his constituents at Chatham, said that he believed the new American Minister, Mr. Schenck, would settle the "Alabama" question, and that it would be cowardly to refuse to renew negotiations.

ALBERT BARNES.

Memorial Sermon Delivered Yesterday by Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D.

Yesterday morning, at the First Presbyterian Church, on Washington Square, the pastor, the Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D., delivered a sermon on "The Life and Death of Rev. Albert Barnes."

The church was well filled, not only by the regular attendants, but by a large number of visitors from other places of worship, who assembled to listen to Mr. Johnson on a theme at once painful and yet so interesting.

Mr. Johnson commenced his sermon, taking his text from Psalms xxxvii, 23—"The steps of a good man are adored by the Lord, and he delighteth in his way."

Not a sparrow falls to the ground without divine permission. The Heavenly Father feedeth them. God appointed the stars in their courses, and amidst the living are His purposes fulfilled. The way of man is not in himself. In Him we live and have our being. To Him be praise forever. Nothing, therefore, is outside God's providential government.

The text is in the form of a general proposition, alluding to all, but the context demands and specifies reference to the righteous, to one in whom God takes pleasure, and hence the translators have supplied the word "good." Both good and bad, however, come under His plan. God tempts no man to evil, but He does tempt man to good. God delighteth in the way of the upright man, whose end is peace.

No fitter illustration of these words were ever given than in the life of Albert Barnes. In his "Life at Three Score and Ten," he said his whole life had been under a higher power, and what he had done had been done as though he had no agency in the matter. In the ordering of his steps there had been evidences of an approving Providence. This is proved by the fruits of his life and the universal consent of Christendom. He had known trials, but he had never been utterly cast down, for the Lord upheld him.

Mr. Barnes was born in Rome, New York State, on the 1st of December, 1798. He was intended for the profession of the law, but it was in Hamilton College, in 1819, that ... and then consecrated himself to the work of the ministry. He entered the theological seminary at Princeton, N. J., and was licensed to preach the Gospel on the 23d of April, 1823. He was ordained in Morristown, New Jersey, on the 8th of February, 1825. After five years there he was called to the pastoral charge of the First Presbyterian Church of this city, and was installed on the 25th of January, 1830. For thirty-seven years he discharged his duty in the pulpit of that church, and resigned on the 18th of November, 1867, when he was elected pastor emeritus. He died on the 14th of December, 1870.

The date of his birth and that of his death mark the limits of a life having few parallels. There was nothing in the opening years as especially marked, but it was thought by his teacher that he gave promise of more than usual proficiency. It was thought that the law was suited to him. To the age of nineteen he had no belief in the Bible as the word of God. It was doubtless this early unbelief that gave him such ability in stating clearly the doubts of an unbeliever. He used to say his own early doubts were stronger than any he had ever seen expressed by any subsequent unbeliever. An article from Dr. Chalmers, in the Edinburgh *Review*, first led him to lead to the knowledge of the necessity of moral life. His entire conversion, however, was due to a simple statement of a classmate. He always spoke of this as the change which affected his plans in this life. It gave to the world the people's commentary. How signal the illustration that weak things in human estimation may be great things in God's!

Giving up his law, he entered the theological seminary, and became a diligent student. Finishing his Princeton career, he assumed his first charge as pastor at Morristown, N. J. He was thoroughly examined by the presbytery, and ordained with great unanimity. Here he formed all those habits of regularity which were so useful to him in after life. The Sabbath-schools were assuming their importance, and he became fixed with the knowledge of the fact of the necessity of useful commentaries on the Gospels, designed for Sunday-school teachers and Bible classes. He little thought when he first planned these works that he would make his name a household word almost wherever language is spoken. Thus were the steps of this good man ordered by the Lord.

In his first position he took grounds in favor of temperance. He had said, when he began his ministry in Morristown, there were nineteen distilleries and twenty drinking places where liquor was sold. Through his labors eighteen of the drinking places and seventeen of the nineteen distilleries gave up their work. Thirty years after, when the flood-gates of this iniquity were broken down, when the press spoke not against it, and the pulpit was dumb, he dared to be singular, and said that the true and safe principle would be to prohibit that which spreads death and ruin around the land; he publicly advocated these principles till he died.

There was another source of evil in the land, of which he was as great an opposer as he was of intemperance—human bondage. He said the gospel was an epistle of deliverance to the captive, and by the freedom of the truth all the chains of slavery would be broken. He never hesitated to express his opinion of the evils, the wrongs, the crimes of slavery. He thought it a violation of human right, and contrary to the will of God. His was the calm, sober conviction of a sober, truthful, loving man of God, and he gave it expression on every fitting occasion. He never attended an anti-slavery convention in his life, and it was only in the direct channels of his duty that he expressed his conviction. For many years he stood almost alone among his people in opposition. He did it when the mayor, firemen and police stood quiet while Pennsylvania Hall was fired by a mob and burned; he lifted up his voice in the pulpit and preached a sermon on the supremacy of the law, and defended the oppressed while the gates of the church were locked to prevent a disturbance. He did it again in 1851 in a discourse on one of the Psalms, when he said that if a man should come to him for safety, he would do as he would expect any man to do for his son under similar circumstances. He wrote and published his "Enquiry into the Scriptural View of Slavery;" and during his last years he thanked God he could die seeing America without a slave, and a land where a man could look in the face of every other man and say, "I, too, am free."

His connection with the managerial government of the House of Refuge extended for many years, and he preached on the third Sunday of each month to the children of the colored department, and on the fourth Sunday of each month to the children of the white department.

The work, however, the principal work of his life, and in which he was singularly successful, was his proparation of the notes on the sacred Scriptures. He says he had no special preparation for them, and made it a side work altogether, and for this work he rose at 4 every morning and worked to 9 for more than thirty years.

The subject of his ministry was then touched upon. From a sermon preached at Morristown, after a revival there, called "The Way of Salvation," a call was sent him from this church, which he accepted. He found here a united people. During the six years of conflict which ensued, his people never wavered. To this conflict Mr. Johnson referred only by allusion, and said that to Albert Barnes it had been a terrible time till he came out of the conflict acquitted by the highest judicatory in the Church, and without a stain. After peace he went steadily on with his pastoral work. Mr. Johnson then made a rapid sketch of the principal events in Mr. Barnes' life for the few succeeding years, giving quotations from his writings of the various doctrines which he defended.

From his gradual impairment of vision he ultimately dissolved his connection with the church. This event took place on November 18, 1867. After his resignation he continued at various times to minister to his old flock, and was seldom absent from the festival of the Lord's supper.

What eulogy shall we pass upon such a life? How did he rise from comparative obscurity to his proud eminence as an author? Let us say as he would have said, it is not so much due to the man as the God who called such a man. "The steps of a good man are ordered by the Lord." But it is true that with our ends our own rough hewing has something to do.

Behold the life work! What an example for young men; especially for those entering the ministry.

He would do no moral wrong. He opposed the running of the street cars on the Sabbath, unavailingly it is true, but to the end of his life he never rode in one on the Sabbath day. He was full of charity. Though prosecuted himself, he never prosecuted another. He never could have it his heart to have embittered any life. He held firmly to truth and no power could sweep him from his moorings. He stood there like the everlasting ... all his virtues was his purity, born of the grace of God. He walked among men as one who had walked with God. He transformed his Christ-like spirit more and more, as if he seemed bathed in the glory looking down upon him from the eternal throne. At last God heard his prayer that some disease with gentle stroke might dismiss him to a safe retreat. The stroke was gentle. He did not know when it touched him. He fell asleep and woke with God.

At the conclusion of Mr. Johnson's address the choir performed the sentence "I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me 'Write, blessed are they which die in the Lord, from henceforth, yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them,'" specially arranged by Prof. Everest, the organist, for the occasion.

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NOTE.—The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line are among the largest in the world, and are celebrated for speed, safety, and comfort. Owing to reduction, rates are now $15 in Cabin and $2 in steerage cheaper than other first-class lines.

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No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

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Steamships insure at lowest rates.

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State Room accommodations for passengers.

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T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of London, Saturday, January 28, at 11 A. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Feb. 4, at 2 P. M.
City of Cork, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 7, at 1 P. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, Feb. 11, at 10 A. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$[illegible]
To London	80	To London	3[illegible]
To Paris	90	To Paris	3[illegible]
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

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SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Thursday, January 26, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Friday, February 3.

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ON FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 3; SATURDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, Feb. 4.

The public is respectfully informed that Mr. Theodore Thomas will give

TWO GRAND CONCERTS

On Friday and Saturday Evenings, Feb. 3 and 4, and a Grand Matinee on Saturday Afternoon, Feb. 4. First appearance of the celebrated Pianiste,

MISS ANNA MEHLIG,

Pronounced by the press wherever she has appeared the greatest Pianist that has been heard in this country. Together with the UNRIVALLED ORCHESTRA, many of whom are EMINENT SOLOISTS.

Admission Tickets	One Dollar
Reserved Seats	Fifty Cents Extra
Family Circle	Fifty Cents
Gallery	Twenty-five Cents

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Subscription Tickets for the Three Concerts, including Reserved Seats, THREE DOLLARS.

The sale of Subscription Tickets only will commence on Thursday, January 26, at F. A. North & Co.'s, No. 1026 Chesnut street, and close Saturday, January 28.

Sale of seats for single nights will commence on Monday, January 30, at Box Office, Academy of Music, and at F. A. North & Co.'s, No. 1026 Chesnut street. 1 23

YOUNG MÆNNERCHOR GRAND BAL MASQUE,

THURSDAY, January 26,

at the

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Subscription Tickets, $5; Spectators' Tickets, 50 cents, at the following places:—

Andre & Co., No. 1104 Chesnut street.
North & Co., No. 1026 Chesnut street.
Lee & Walker, No. 922 Chesnut street.
W. P. H. Covert's News Stand, Continental Hotel.
J. Schubert & Co., No. 610 Arch street.
H. Schmit, No. 531 South Second street.
H. Nuss, No. 239 North Eighth street.
Haas & Trau, Southeast corner of Second and Coates streets.

And at the Hall of the Young Mænnerchor, Nos. 502, 504, 506 CHERRY Street.

1 13 14 16 19 21 23 25 26

E. L. DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

LEGITIMATE DRAMA REVIVED.

Unparalleled success of

DAVENPORT'S STAR COMPANY.

THIS EVENING—HAMLET.
TUESDAY EVENING—LOVE'S SACRIFICE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING—THE WIFE.

Admission, $1, 75, 50, and 25 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.

Seats can be secured in advance at Abel's Dramatic Repository (Theatre Building), No. 1211 Chesnut street, from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Monday) EVENING, Jan. 23, Engagement for Six Nights and One Matinee of MISS LEONA CAVENDER.

This charming little artist will make her first appearance in Philadelphia, her native city, in Brougham's new local drama, entitled

MINNIE'S LUCK;
OR, THE UPS AND DOWNS OF CITY LIFE.

Miss LEONA CAVENDER as MINNIE

as performed by her at

WALLACK'S THEATRE, NEW YORK, with SONGS, DANCES, AND BANJO SOLOS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.

LAST TWO NIGHTS OF LOST AT SEA.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,
LOST AT SEA,

With all its grand effects,

by Mrs. JOHN DREW and Company.

WEDNESDAY—"Coquettes."
THURSDAY—"Much Ado About Nothing."
FRIDAY—"School for Scandal."
SATURDAY—Great Double Bill.
MONDAY—LYDIA THOMPSON—"Paris."

ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ARCH Street, above Tenth.

THE PALACE OF MINSTRELSY.

SIMMONS & SLOCUM'S MINSTRELS,

THE CHAMPION TROUPE OF AMERICA,

IN THEIR

SOIREES D'ETHIOPE,

unequalled throughout the world.

Box office open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. 1 23 6t

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS. FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY, WONDERFUL TWO-HEADED GIRL COMBINATION,

commencing MONDAY, Jan. 23,

consisting of

THE WONDERFUL TWO-HEADED GIRL,

18 years of age, and pronounced by our leading physicians to be the most remarkable person on

THE FACE OF THE EARTH.

MISS ANNA SWAN,

the famous

NOVA SCOTIAN GIANTESS,

the tallest person in the world.

MADAME HALLAEN,

the renowned American Bearded Lady.

CAPTAIN M. V. BATES,

the tallest man living. Receptions from 2 till 5 and 7 till 10 P. M. 1 23 2t*

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.

ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY!

FRANCK'S

SELECT DRAMATIC COMPANY,

Commencing MONDAY EVENING, January 23, 1871.

Mr. C. HARRY FRANCK,

the Young American Actor, supported by the following celebrated talent:—

ALICE PLACIDE, SUSIE SCHENCK,
SAMUEL RYAN, WILLIS H. PAGE,

presenting the new Thrilling Sensational Play, by J. W. Watson, Esq., entitled

THE CHARLATAN!

C. HARRY FRANCK as Cagliostro
C. HARRY FRANCK as St. John
C. HARRY FRANCK as The Devil
C. HARRY FRANCK as Jacques Brisseau

Beautiful New Scenery, Magnificent Costumes, New Orchestra, New Music, Songs, Properties, etc. 1t

FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.

AMUSEMENTS OF ALL NATIONS.

EVERY EVENING

And SATURDAY MATINEE.

GREAT CONGRESS OF STARS.

Comprising the best artists in the country, who appear in Grand Ballets, Dutch Comedy, Local Sketches, Minstrelsy, Ethiopian Acts, Farce, Comic Vocalism, Pantomime, etc.

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Northwest corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

100,000 CURIOSITIES

From all parts of the World.

THIRTY CAGES OF WILD ANIMALS.

The Splendid Dramatic Company appearing in the Lecture Room every Evening at 8 o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2 o'clock.

Admission to all the Attractions, 25 cents. 12 12 tf

BIERSTADT'S LAST AND GREATEST PICTURE,

"THE EMERALD POOL,"

on exhibition at Earles' Galleries,

No. 816 CHESNUT Street.

Admission—Season tickets, $1; single ticket, 25 cents. 1 5 1m

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,

NO. 518 WALNUT STREET,

Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.

By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.

ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, No. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1871.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. Last March we entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age, Record*, and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE BROOKS-HASTINGS AFFAIR.

THE Brooks-Hastings affair, one phase of which has recently been under consideration before a Congressional Committee, is a matter in itself of little moment, and it deserves notice only because it incidentally involves a question of importance to all newspaper proprietors and to the public. Mr. Hastings, as editor of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, published in that journal sundry charges against Mr. Brooks, a New York city member of Congress, the gist of which was that his official position was incidentally made a source of private gain. Mr. Brooks stoutly denied these charges, and if he had been content with such a denial on the floor of Congress there would have been no special cause of complaint, for the people have become quite familiar with personal explanations involving mutual criminations and recriminations between editors and Congressmen. And, really, Brooks ought to have been satisfied with the chance of having his diatribes against the offending editor embalmed in the dull records of Congressional debates and telegraphed to every portion of the Union. But he thirsted for a more resplendent vindication. Impressed with an overpowering sense of the majestic dignity of an M. C., he was determined that the offender should be summoned post-haste to the Capitol, there to answer for the awful crime of impugning the holy sanctity which presumably permeates its official denizens. Mr. Hastings, being a somewhat notorious politician, as well as an editor, is not generally supposed to be much of a saint, and if there is any foundation for the counter charges preferred against him by his Congressional enemy, he even falls below the average standard of New York city politicians; but still Mr. Hastings did not relish the idea of being treated like an offending schoolboy by a Congressional committee, and, to his credit be it said, he stood up for the dignity of his craft. He coolly and properly informed the investigators appointed at the solicitation of Mr. Brooks, that if that gentleman felt himself aggrieved he should seek redress in the courts, where full inquiry into all matters in dispute could be made, and meanwhile he bluntly refused to make replies to sundry questions propounded, on the ground that he might thereby prejudice his interests in the event of a libel suit being instituted. Now, libel suits are bad enough, but if a newspaper, in its comments upon a Congressman or a legislator, inflicts positive injustice, legal proceedings furnish by far the best means of establishing that fact. Mr. Brooks may be, and for aught we know he is, innocent of the charges brought by Mr. Hastings, but the day has gone by when the public will consider the judgment of any legislative or Congressional Committee, instituted at the instance of the member assailed, as conclusive. As courts-martial are organized to convict, so investigating committees, of the character under consideration, are organized to acquit. In a court of justice Mr. Hastings will not only have a good opportunity to prove the truth of his charges, if they are true, but every controverted point can be scrutinized by an impartial tribunal, instead of a body which naturally sympathizes with one of its fellow-members. If we could suppose that any considerable number of members of the Pennsylvania Legislature were bribed, and that one of the offenders was directly charged with such an offense by a public journal of the State, it would require no great stretch of the imagination to determine in advance the report of an investigating committee of fellow-offenders. They would infallibly conclude that the wicked newspaper sinner had wantonly defamed the wise legislative saints, but the public judgment would not be materially influenced by such a report, and it should not be, while jury trials of general interest rarely fail to furnish the basis of a righteous popular decision, which generally agrees with the legal verdict; and, whether this happens or not, the conviction prevails that both parties to the suit have had an equal chance of profiting by the glorious uncertainties of the law.

DOOMED PARIS.

No imagination can be vivid enough to fill up the background and details of the terrible outline telegraphed across the ocean, day after day, from the gay capital which was so long the centre of seductive pleasures. We read of German battery after battery being directed at the very heart of this populous city—of one world-famous edifice after another falling to ruins—of the tombs of the French Kings, and the last resting place of the remains of of the Great Napoleon, being under Prussian fire—of building after building tumbling down upon the heads of terrified inhabitants—of gaunt famine, discontent, and discord adding every conceivable danger to those thickening with the increasing energy of the besiegers, and yet it is hard to realize the fearful amount of misery occasioned by such a dreadful combination of disasters. The frightful feelings engendered by the Reign of Terror were happiness itself compared to the emotions which now swell up in every Parisian breast. Each day sees some fond hope dissipated and some new proof afforded of the utter inability alike of the armies within and the armies without the beleaguered city to contend successfully against the invaders. Trochu has found that the estimates formed long ago of the strength of the fortifications he has defended were not exaggerated, and he has given ample time for an army of relief to be organized; but no invested city can shelter itself from behind stone walls, and as each new day brings with it new miseries, while it snatches away glimmering shadows of hope, the hour must soon come when despair will compel an absolute surrender unless hecatombs of Frenchmen resolve to go forth to slaughter.

All the miseries that France in former times entailed upon Prussia are now being avenged upon the unhappy Parisians, and for every real or imaginary injury of the Germans (not the least of which is the enforced banishment of their countrymen from Paris soon after the commencement of the present war) a tenfold retribution is being exacted. History records few wars—perhaps none—at once so peculiar and so terrible in its results in this; and we do not wonder at the bitter vows uttered by the Parisians, that whatever may be the immediate settlement of the present conflict, they will never quench their yearnings for revenge.

ENGLAND ANXIOUS TO PAY.

A PAINFUL anxiety is now being exhibited by the leading English journals, without regard to politics, to have the Alabama claims and the other matters of controversy between England and the United States settled upon a basis satisfactory to this country at as early a day as possible. These journals undoubtedly represent public opinion very accurately in this matter, although there must be an uneasiness among all classes, and a dread of having the United States, in the event of England becoming involved in a war with Russia or any other European power, play the part that England did towards us during the progress of our Rebellion that finds no adequate expression in the public press. The wealthy merchants and ship-owners who aided the Rebels to the full extent of their power, and who encouraged the fitting out of such piratical craft as the Alabama, in order that the the commerce of the United States might be destroyed, and that of England gain a new lease of prosperity, now tremble lest they should be destroyed by their own devices. The standing menace that exists on this side of the Atlantic, without a single belligerent word being spoken by our Government, undoubtedly had a wholesome effect in restraining England from engaging in a war with Russia; and it was curious to see with what unanimity the leading representatives of English opinion jumped at the conclusion that there was an understanding between this country and Russia. At the present time, the English papers, with the *Times* at their head, are singing the praises of Minister Schenck, a man about whom it is very evident they know little. General Schenck is one of the least likely among all the American public men of the day to play the *role* of Reverdy Johnson when he arrives in England; and unless he is under express instructions to yield certain points, the probabilities are that the English Secretary of Foreign Affairs will find him particularly unimpreisable to any diplomatic suavities. General Schenck is not noted for excessive polish, but rather for a certain bluntness of manner that admits of very little doubt as to his meaning when he broaches a subject, and his utterances on the Alabama question will probably have the merit of being unmistakably clear in their meaning, even if they are deficient in rhetorical graces. If the English feel moved to get rid of the Alabama claims as soon as possible they can undoubtedly do so, but if they are disposed to let them remain upon our books, we can well afford to allow the debt to run on and exact payment in our own fashion when we get a good opportunity. We believe that the majority of the American people would be heartily glad to have these claims finally settled and done for, but if there is any yielding to be done England is the party to do it, and it is useless for English politicians and editors to disguise from themselves and their constituents the fact that there is a deep-seated anti-British sentiment in this country that even the payment of the Alabama claims will do but little to remove, as it is the product of a series of occurrences of which the Alabama affair is but a single item.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE,

For Sale on Easy Terms.

NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET,

4 mwf6 PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

Unusual Attractions.

ATTRACTIVE STOCK of Ready-made Garments for the Winter wear of grown men,

Going! Cheap!

ATTRACTIVE STOCK of Ready-made Garments for the Winter wear of growing boys,

Going! Cheap!

ATTRACTIVE STOCK of Elegant Piece Goods ready to be fashioned into choice garments for man or boy,

Going! Cheap!

OFF! OFF! OFF!

GOES THE WINTER STOCK, and we

Offer! Offer! Offer!

IT AT AWFULLY LOW PRICES!

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

GREAT BROWN HALL,

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

HABILLEMENTS No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.

CHARLES STOKES & CO. UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL PHILADELPHIA: PA.

MERCHANT TAILORS AND Dealers in Ready-made Clothing.

CUSTOMER WORK

Done in the very best manner, at unusually low prices, out of a stock complete in every way, and with

CUTTERS

Of acknowledged excellence and ability.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL $500,000

ASSETS January 1, 1871..$2,050,536

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$834,950
United States Government Loans	325,932
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	368,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,486
Cash in Bank	231,348
Loans on Collateral Security	31,494
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.

CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.

MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
JOHN MASON,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM,
WILLIAM BROCKIE.	(1 23t

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

American and Foreign Bankers,

DRAWS EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.

DEALERS IN

Government and Railroad Securities,

Drexel, Winthrop & Co., No. 18 Wall Street, New York. | *Drexel, Harjes & Co.*, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

FURNITURE.

THE GREAT AMERICAN FURNITURE DEPOT,

1202 MARKET STREET. 1204

Examine our immense stock, unsurpassed in variety and elegance, before purchasing.

WALNUT WORK A SPECIALTY.

We sell 20 per cent. cheaper than auction prices and will not be undersold by any house.

Full Marble Top Walnut Suits.....$60 to $300
Cottage Suits.....$33 to $55

Parlor Suits in Plush, Terry, Reps, and Hair Cloth; Chamber and Dining Room Suits in great variety, all at prices that distance competition. 10 24 mwsp3m

ALSO, FURNITURE SOLD ON INSTALMENTS.

WINES.

HOCK WINES.

Just received from the house of D. LEIDEN, COLOGNE, on the Rhine, an invoice of

HOCK WINES,

Consisting of

JOHANNISBERG, MARKOBRUNNER, STEINWEIN, LIEBFRAUMILCH, and NIERSTEINER,

VINTAGES OF 1862 and 1865.

For sale by [1 14 12t

JOSEPH F. TOBIAS & CO.,

Nos. 206 and 208 SOUTH FRONT ST.

INSURANCE.

UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,

N. E. Corner of THIRD and WALNUT.

Incorporated 1804.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5, 1871.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT IS PUBLISHED IN CONFORMITY WITH A PROVISION OF THE CHARTER OF THE COMPANY:—

Amount of Marine Premiums written to January 1, 1871	$95,348·19
Amount of Marine Premiums unearned to January 1, 1870	35,524·17
Amount of Fire Premiums written to January 1, 1870	44,909 87
Amount of Fire Premiums unearned to January 1, 1870	37,237·13
	$214,019·34
EARNED PREMIUMS during the year ending as above—	
Marine Risks	$99,726·37
Fire Risks	42,846·90
Interest on Investments and Salvage	20,027·62
	$162,600·89
LOSSES AND EXPENSES, Etc., during same time:—	
Marine Losses	$79,707·20
Fire Losses	33,529·27
Reinsurances and Commissions	17,358·33
Return Premiums	6,590·61
United States and other Taxes	2,976·54
Rents, Salaries, and Expenses	12,220·09
	$152,382·07
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, January 1, 1871:—	
State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. Bonds	$10,000·00
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. Bonds	15,000·00
Camden and Amboy Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds, 1889	11,200·00
" " " " 1883	3,500·00
" " Mortgage 6 per cent. 1875	17,000·00
Pennsylvania Railroad second Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds	10,000·00
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Bonds, 6 per cent	14,610·00
Pennsylvania Railroad first Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent	1,000·00
Schuylkill Navigation Company 6 per cent. Bonds	10,000·00
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds	10,000·00
Pennsylvania Canal 6 per cent. Bonds	11,500·00
Pittsburg Water Loan 7 per cent. Bonds	7,000·00
North Pennsylvania Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds	10,000·00
North Pennsylvania Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds	4,500·00
Lehigh Valley Railroad 6 per cent. bonds	5,400·00
100 shares Little Schuylkill Railroad	5,000·00
173 shares Pennsylvania Railroad	8,650·00
100 shares North Pennsylvania Railroad	5,000·00
48 shares Delaware Railroad	1,200·00
106 shares Pennsylvania Canal Company	5,300·00
68 shares Philadelphia National Bank	6,800·00
88 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank	8,800·00
160 shares Phœnix Insurance Company	800·00
4 shares American West India Company	400·00
20 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	5,000·00
1414 shares Union Trust Insurance Company	14,140·00
Sundry Scrip of Insurance Companies	1,000·00
Par value	$202,400·00
Market value	$188,865·25
Bills receivable	27,633·25
Sundry accounts due for Premiums	14,534·73
Cash	24,361·66
	$255,397·89

DIRECTORS.

Richard S. Smith,	John Moss,
A. E. Borie,	Lemuel Coffin,
Newberry A. Smith,	J. H. Tilge,
William C. Kent,	W. D. Winsor,
Henry Lewis,	Charles D. Reed,
J. P. Steiner,	Isaac Hough,
Edward L. Clark,	R. H. Howard,
George Lewis,	Alex. E. Fergusson,
Samuel C. Cook,	Paul Pohl, Jr.,
Charles Wheeler,	C. Heiskill,
S. Delbert,	D. W. Chambers,
Solomon Townsend.	

RICHARD S. SMITH, Pres't.

JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

JANUARY 5, 1871.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the capital stock and outstanding scrip, free of taxes, payable on demand.

1 10 12t JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,

For the Year Ending December 31, 1870

Receipts.

Premiums received during the year	$1,127,138·57
Interest received from investments and rents	192,221·75
	$1,319,360·32

Losses and Expenses.

Life losses paid	$376,155·00
Travelling agents and commissions	154,307·43
Paid for surrendered policies	24,024·77
Salaries and medical examinations	32,130·80
United States and State taxes and licenses	18,147·10
Printing, advertising, stamps, etc	37,990·15
	$642,755·30
Surplus premiums returned to insured and dividends	
	$261,345·70

Assets January 1, 1871.

First mortgages upon real estate	$1,071,635·13
Stocks and bonds	635,674·98
Real estate and ground rents	112,966·65
Loans on collateral amply secured	143,768·74
Premium notes secured by policies	820,492·28
Premiums in hands of agents secured by bonds	192,845·49
Cash on hand and in bank	102,118·81
Accrued interest to January 1	33,831·70
	$3,113,713·81

ALEX. WHILLDIN, PRESIDENT.

JOHN S. WILSON, SECRETARY.

1 21 smw 3t

COOPER & CONARD

COTTONS.

We have now open everything in Bleached and Unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings, which we are selling rapidly by the piece at lowest WHOLESALE RATES.

EVERY GOOD MAKE

10-4 SHEETING.
9-4 SHEETING.
8-4 SHEETING.
6-4 SHEETING.
5-4 PILLOW MUSLIN.
9-8 PILLOW MUSLIN.
4-4 SHIRTING.
7-8 SHIRTING.

☞ Our Black Dress Goods stock is very complete.
☞ One case Black Alpacas, 44c., been selling at 60c.
☞ Two cases Black Silks, from $1·25 to $5·00.
☞ Winter Dress Goods closing out at and below cost.
☞ Cloak and Shawl Room unusually well stocked.
☞ Ladies' Cloaks, full stock, selling very cheap.
☞ Ladies' Suits closing out at low prices.
☞ Ladies' Shawls, one of the best stocks in town.
☞ Party and Evening Dresses made quickly to order.
☞ Special attention given to Dress-making.

COOPER & CONARD

S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.

INSURANCE.

1829. 1871.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

FRANKLIN Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital, - - $400,000·00
Cash Assets, $3,087,452·35

Statement of the Cash Assets of the Company On January 1, 1871.

Mortgages.

On property valued at over $6,250,000, being first mortgages on unincumbered real estate in the city of Philadelphia	$2,759,376·52

Loans.

Loans on stocks as collateral security (cash market value, $51,203)	$20,180·88

Stocks.

$40,000 U. S. 10-40 bonds	
$5,000 U. S. 6s of 1881	
$11,000 Penn'a State Loan, 6 per cent	
$6,000 Penn'a State War Loan, 6 per ct	
$5,000 Delaware State 6s	
$15,000 Philadelphia City 6s	
$5,000 Lehigh Valley Railroad First Mortgage Bonds	
$5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s	
$1,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad 7s	
$5,000 Reading Railroad 7s	
$1,500 Harrisburg and Lancaster R. R 6s	
300 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Co	
200 shares Southwark Railroad Co	
100 shares Commercial National Bank	
200 shares Bank of Kentucky	
17 shares Northern Bank of Kentucky	
91 shares Franklin Insurance Company	
150 shares Insurance Co. of N. America	
13 shares Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania	
16 shares Continental Hotel Company, preferred	
$285 Philadelphia City Warrants	
Cost	$58,082·71
Market Value	$209,727·80
Revenue Stamps	71·22
Reinsurance Deposit Premiums	2,869·00

Cash.

Cash on hand	$48,138·04	
Cash in hands of Agents	27,262·52	
Loans on call, with U. S. Bonds as collateral security	19,836·37	$95,226·93
Total		$3,087,452·25

Losses by Fire.

Losses paid during the year 1870	$272,881·70

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over two million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars in First Bonds and Mortgages,) which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurance effected.

PERPETUAL AND TEMPORARY POLICIES ON LIBERAL TERMS.

This Company issues Policies upon the RENTS of all kinds of BUILDINGS, GROUND RENTS and MORTGAGES.

Directors.

ALFRED G. BAKER,	ALFRED FITLER,
SAMUEL GRANT,	THOMAS SPARKS,
GEO. W. RICHARDS,	WM. S. GRANT,
ISAAC LEA,	THOMAS S. ELLIS,
GEORGE FALES,	GUS. S. BENSON.

Officers.

ALFRED G. BAKER, PRESIDENT.

GEORGE FALES, VICE-PRESIDENT.

JAS. W. McALLISTER, SECRETARY.

THEO. M. REGER, ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

1 20 fmw6t

INSURANCE.

THE GIRARD Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company, of Philadelphia,

In conformity with an act of the Legislature, publish a statement of the Assets held on January 1, 1871:—

Real Estate	$39,000·00
Bonds and Mortgages	1,628,700·36
Ground Rents	138,593·45
Loaned on Collateral Security	281,062·23

LOANS.

$89,000 City of Philadelphia loan, 6 per cent	
19,269 Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, 6 per cent	
41,000 Har. & C. R. R. Co. in 6 per ct	
228,000 U. S. 5-20 years loan, 6 per cent	
38,600 U. S. loan of 1881, 6 per cent	
9,400 U. S. loan, 10-40 years loan, 5 per cent	
29,000 Susquehanna Canal Company, 6 per cent	
10,000 Delaware Division Canal Company, 6 per cent	
3,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad 6 per cent	
3,000 Pittsburg and Allegheny Company, 5 per cent	
7,450 Schuylkill Navigation Company loan, 6 per cent	
12,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 6 per cent	
15,700 Lehigh Coal Navigation Company, 6 per cent	
10,000 Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, 6 per cent	
3,000 Delaware and Raritan Company and A. R. R. Co., 6 p. ct.	
5,000 Reading Railroad Company, 6 per cent	
6,000 New York State 6 per cent	
2,000 Connecting Railroad Company loan, 6 per cent	
4,000 Junction Railroad Company loan, 6 per cent	Value at $1,248,932·50
1,000 Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, 6 per cent	
3,000 Cincinnati loan, 6 per cent	
10,859·21 State of Pennsylvania loan, 5 per cent	
164,750 State of Pennsylvania, 6 per ct	
2,000 Philadelphia and Sunbury Railroad Company, 7 per ct	
15,000 Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad Company, 7 per cent	

STOCKS.

Shares.	
84	Franklin Fire Insurance Co
55	American Fire
50	Pennsylvania Fire
515	Harrisburg Railroad Company
1,315	Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Co. of Philad'a
57	Penn Co. for Insurance on Lives
18	National Bank of N. America
17	Northern Bank of Kentucky
8	Bank of Louisville
15	State Bank of Camden
123	Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank
90	Philadelphia National Bank
169	Western National Bank
22	National Bank N. Liberties
82	Penn National Bank
46	Mechanics' National Bank
25	Manufacturers' National Bank
8	Southwark National Bank
25	National Bank Republic
69	Commercial National Bank
44	Girard Girard National Bank
795	Pennsylvania Railroad Co
306	Minehill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad Company
934	Lehigh Valley Railroad Co
	Cash, January 2, 1871
	$3,516,454·65

MANAGERS.

Thomas Ridgway,	John A. Brown,
Thomas P. James,	H. N. Burrough,
George Taber,	Thos. H. Power,
Seth L. Comly,	Edward H. Trotter,
Henry G. Freeman,	Chas. Wheeler,
Wm. P. Jenks,	Addison May,
Isaac Starr,	Edward C. Knight.

THOMAS RIDGWAY, President.
SETH L. COMLY, Vice-President.
JOHN F. JAMES, Treasurer.
W. H. STOEVER, Assistant Treasurer. 1t

A GENTLEMAN THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED with the DOMESTIC DRY GOODS COMMISSION BUSINESS, who has had twelve years experience, and can influence considerable business, is open for engagement as a WORKING PARTNER or otherwise, in same or other business.

Best refrences as to character and capacity. Address "Business," at this office. 1 19 12trp*

FOR SALE CHEAP, A JUMPER SLEIGH, in the best of order. Sold for want of room. Apply at No. 270 S. SECOND Street, above Spruce. 1t*

DR. PACKARD HAS REMOVED TO NO. 1928 SPRUCE Street. 1 21 3t*

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT *Hamlet* will be performed this evening, *Love's Sacrifice* to-morrow, *The Wife* on Wednesday, *Wild Oats* on Thursday, *The Hunchback* on Friday, and *The Robbers* on Saturday.

AT THE WALNUT Miss Leona Cavender will make her first appearance in this city this evening in a drama written expressly for her by John Brougham, and entitled *Minnie's Luck*.

AT THE ARCH the drama of *Lost at Sea* will be represented for the last times this and to-morrow evenings.

AT THE AMERICAN a fresh bill of attractions will be presented this evening, in which a number of new artists will appear.

AT THE AMERICAN MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, the curiosities are on exhibition from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. The moral drama of *The Drunkard*, which was very successful last week, will be represented this evening, to be followed by the comedy of *All's Not Gold That Glitters*.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE there will be an entire change of programme this evening, and a variety of new features are announced, among which may be mentioned the Snow brothers and their troupe of trained dogs.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE Mr. C. Harry Franck, with a dramatic company, will appear this evening in a new play by J. W. Watson entitled *The Charlatan*, in which Mr. Franck will sustain the character of "Cagliostro."

ROTHERMEL'S great picture of "the Battle of Gettysburg" is on exhibition from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at No. 1003 Chesnut street.

BIERSTADT'S picture of "The Emerald Pool" is on exhibition at Earles' Galleries, No. 816 Chesnut street, for the benefit of the Lincoln Institute.

THE YOUNG MÆNNERCHOIR bal masque is announced to take place at the Academy of Music on Thursday.

AT THE ASSEMBLY BUILDING the celebrated two-headed girl and other curiosities will be on exhibition every day for a short time, from 2 until 5, and from 7 until 10 P. M.

PROFESSOR RUFUS ADAMS, in compliance with the request of numerous professional and personal friends, will appear at the Arch Street Theatre on Friday evening next, as "Sir Peter Teazle" in Sheridan's brilliant comedy of *The School for Scandal*. It will undoubtedly be a grand affair. Great preparations are being made, and those who propose attending may anticipate an unusually enjoyable occasion.

THE MÆNNERCHOR ANNUAL BAL MASQUE will come off at the Academy of Music on Tuesday, February 14. One-half of the proceeds of this ball will be devoted to the relief of the sufferers of the French and German war.

CITY ITEMS.

WANT OF SLEEP.—Opium or morphine is usually prescribed as a soporific. Both are violent remedies, and react violently; producing nausea, headache, and prostration. They are often given when they are not needed; and not unfrequently they increase the irritation of the brain instead of soothing it. Probably in seventy-five cases out of a hundred in which they are administered, PLANTATION BITTERS, given in moderate doses and at proper intervals, would have the desired effect. Persons who find it difficult to compose their minds to sleep after lying down at night, or whose slumbers are disturbed by bad dreams, or are too brief to afford due nourishment, are advised to try the PLANTATION BITTERS as an anodyne; for this comprehensive medicine is not only a tonic and alterative, but a delightful sedative—a "balm of hurt minds" as well as a revivifier of enfeebled frames.

Its use, as a means of producing healthful sleep, involves none of the unpleasant secondary consequences of a resort to the former narcotics. They all, without exception, excite the stomach, while the effect of the Bitters is to tone, and without irritating that sensitive organ.

BURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS the best.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

GREEN GUM PLASTERS,
THE ONLY ONES which effectually will CURE CORNS and BUNIONS, are manufactured by
G. KRAUSE, Apothecary,
N. W. cor. Twelfth and Chesnut Streets.

SOZODONT.—All dentrifices had their drawbacks until the salubrious bark of the Soap Tree was brought from the Chilian valleys to perfect the fragrant Sozodont, the most wholesome, reliable, and delightful article for the teeth that a brush was ever dipped into.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc. etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

BEDDING, best in the city, lowest price, and guaranteed, by ALBERTSON & CO., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

"SPALDING'S GLUE," always up to the sticking point."

BURNETT'S COLOGNE the best made in America.

MARRIED.

THATCHER—HARDY.—On December 25, 1870, by the Rev. J. H. Peters, Mr. CHARLES D. THATCHER to Miss SALLIE M. HARDY, all of this city.

DIED.

JAMISON.—On the 22d instant, ALICE, wife of Samuel R. Jamison, and daughter of Thos. Turner, in the 30th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 4119 Haverford street, West Philadelphia, on Wednesday afternoon, 25th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

MOUNIER.—On the 21st instant, FLORENCE, wife of Alfred Mounier, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1704 Park avenue, on Wednesday, the 25th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

O'CONNOR.—On the 21st instant, DANIEL, son of Mary and the late John O'Connor, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, S. W. corner of Thirty-first and Market streets, on Wednesday morning, the 25th instant, at 8½ o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ A NATIONAL REPUTATION HAS BEEN fairly won by HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' Printing House, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets. 1t

☞ HEBREW CHARITY BALL.—THE MANAgers, at the solicitation of their friends, have determined to dispose of the
PROSCENIUM AND BALCONY BOXES,
the proceeds to be devoted to the General Charity Fund. Those desirous of procuring the use of them for WEDNESDAY, the night of the Ball, must apply at once to WM. B. HACKENBURG,
Master of Ceremonies,
1t No. 16 North THIRD Street.

☞ REV. PHILIP SHAFF, D. D., THE EMInent Theologian and late American Envoy of the Evangelical Alliance to European Churches, will deliver the fourth of the series of Lectures now being given at
CONCERT HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 24,
At eight o'clock.
Rev. WILLIAM HAGUE, D. D., will deliver the fifth on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 26.
Reserved seats may be secured at Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, without extra charge. 1t

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 224 SOUTH DELAWARE AVENUE.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20, 1871.
The Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Company, clear of taxes, from the profits of the six months ending December 31, 1870, payable on and after FEBRUARY 6 prox., and that the transfer books be closed until FEBRUARY 7, 1871.
J. PARKER NORRIS,
1 21 14t Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ MERCHANTS' FUND.—THE ANNUAL Meeting of the Merchants' Fund will be held at the BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at which time the annual report of the Board of Managers will be submitted, and an election be held for officers and managers to serve for the ensuing year.
1 20 3t WILLIAM H. BACON, Secretary.

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR SUPPLYING THE POOR WITH SOUP, No. 338 GRISCOM Street, appeal to the public for the annual aid necessary to conduct their operations. No paid collector is employed, but each member is authorized to receive donations.
JOS. S. LEWIS, President, No. 1504 Pine street.
WM. EVANS, Treasurer, No. 613 Market street.
JAS. T. SHINN, Broad and Spruce streets.
SAMUEL HUSTON, No. 407 Walnut street.
JACOB P. JONES, No. 1608 Market street.
CALEB WOOD, No. 524 S. Second street. 1 21 2w

☞ YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

MONTHLY MEETING,
MONDAY EVENING NEXT,
at 8 o'clock, at
FIRST INDEPENDENT CHURCH,
BROAD AND SANSOM STREETS.
ADDRESSES BY
MAYOR FOX AND OTHERS.

Young Men not members of the Association are particularly invited to attend, as the object and working of the Association will be fully set forth. The advantages of membership will be explained as well as the method of joining.
CHOICE MUSIC under Prof. HARDING. 1 19 4t

☞ HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
No. 1105 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23, 1871.

In pursuance of the resolutions of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Altoona, August 16th, 1870, a State Convention, composed of one Delegate from each Senatorial and Representative District will meet at Harrisburg on the 10th of March, 1871, to nominate candidates for Auditor-General and Surveyor-General, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before it.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Chairman Executive Committee
State Central Committee.
GEORGE W. HAMERSLEY,
M. S. QUAY,
JAMES W. M. NEWLIN, } Secretaries.
1 23 3t

☞ HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, NO. 1105 CHESNUT STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21, 1871.

1. That the Republican Election Officers and Members of the Ward Executive Committee of Election Divisions, constituting the SEVENTEENTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT, meet at their respective places for holding elections, ON MONDAY, 23d instant, between the hours of 4 and 8 o'clock P. M., and revise the Registry of Republican voters.

2. That the Republican voters of the said divisions meet ON TUESDAY, 24th instant, between the hours of 4 and 8 o'clock P. M., and elect one Delegate to a Convention to nominate a candidate for Representative in the place of

JOSEPH A. CAMPBELL, Esq., deceased.

3. That the delegates then elected meet in convention ON WEDNESDAY, 25th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Headquarters of the Republican Executive Committee of the Twenty-third ward, at the corner of FRANKFORD and UNITY Streets, and nominate a candidate for Representative to be voted for at the special election to be held ON WEDNESDAY, February 1, proximo.

4. That the Revision of the Registry of Voters, the Delegate Election, and the nominating convention to be held according to the rules adopted for the government of the Republican Party of the City of Philadelphia.
JOHN L. HILL, President.
JNO. McCULLOUGH, }
M. C. HONG, } Secretaries. 1t

CLOTHING.

BARGAINS! *BARGAINS!* *BARGAINS!* *BARGAINS!* *BARGAINS!*

In Fine Ready-made Clothing Until our Winter Stock is All sold.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET.

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES
Wholesale and Retail
Salesrooms,
No. 821 CHERRY Street
PHILADELPHIA.
We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.

1 16 2mbp CORNELIUS & SONS

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN ELEVenth and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market streets. Vacancies for Families and Single Gentlemen. Also, a suit of rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. Also, table board. 10 24tf

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rpi

FINANCIAL.

AN INVESTMENT

THAT IS BOTH

Safe and Profitable.

EXPERIENCED FINANCIERS AGREE THAT

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

TO A LIMITED AMOUNT,

Upon a Finished Railroad

Which is well located for business, is one of the very safest forms of investment. The

Central Railroad Co. OF IOWA

Have built and equipped, in first-class manner,

135 Miles of New Road in Eight Months

An achievement never before equalled by any Company in the United States, excepting in the case of the railroads to the Pacific.

This new road, in connection with the 45 miles of their line previously in operation, will open

The First Through Line Across the State,

From North to South, giving a direct route from St. Paul to St. Louis.

The location of this line, through the richest and most thickly settled part of Iowa, assures to it a LOCAL TRAFFIC of great magnitude and unquestioned profit. Forming, as it does, the shortest and cheapest avenue of communication between the coal fields of Iowa and the lumber markets of Minnesota, it will also have its carrying facilities taxed to provide for the COAL AND LUMBER TRANSPORTATION which the rapid settling of the country and the extension of the railroad system of the Northwest will combine to increase far beyond its already large dimensions.

In addition to these inevitable sources of profitable revenue, the CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA will have peculiar advantages for THROUGH BUSINESS. It is not only the most natural outlet for the bulk of the Northwestern carrying trade, but some of its largest stockholders being identical with the principal owners of the various railroads diverging from St. Paul and Duluth, the freight and passengers from the Lake Superior and Mississippi River, the St. Paul and Pacific, and the Northern Pacific Railroads will be mainly transferred to this line.

Upon this railroad, thus favorably situated, there are issued

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds

To the small amount of $16,000 per mile, which are offered at the low rate of 90 and accrued interest, in currency.

Nearly two and a half million dollars of these bonds have been sold, leaving about one million remaining, which are being rapidly taken by investors.

The Company is composed of strong capitalists who have carried the work of construction rapidly forward, without being dependent upon the sale of the Bonds. The amount of money thus invested is a guarantee of the soundness of the Company's bonds.

A First Mortgage for so small an amount, upon a road so sure of large business, and in so strong hands, may well be considered a perfectly safe security. Holders of Government Bonds will find a decided advantage in exchanging them for Central Iowas, and realizing the increase of interest, beside the difference of exchange.

W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer,
No. 32 PINE Street, New York.

De Haven & Brother,
BANKERS,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA,

Receive subscriptions for these Bonds.

Governments received in exchange at the highest market rates. We recommend these bonds as entirely safe, as well as profitable. [1 18 wfm3trp

DE HAVEN & BRO.

WE OFFER FOR SALE, AT PAR,

THE NEW MASONIC TEMPLE LOAN,

Bearing 7 3-10 interest,

Redeemable after five (5) and within twenty-one (21) years.

Interest Payable March and September.

The Bonds are registered, and will be issued in sums to suit.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street.
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks bought and sold on commission. Gold and Governments bought and sold. Accounts received and interest allowed, subject to Sight Drafts.

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
(Formerly Smith, Randolph & Co. Phila. & N. Y.)
Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York,
Dealers in U. S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges, issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit, available throughout Europe.

FINANCIAL.

NEW 7'30 GOLD LOAN

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,

SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE ON RAILROAD AND LAND GRANT.

SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!

We offer for sale at par and accrued interest the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They are free from United States tax, and are issued of the following denominations:—Coupons, $100, $500, and $1000; Registered, $100, $500, $1000, $5000, and $10,000.

With the same entire confidence with which we commended Government bonds to Capitalists and People, we now, after the fullest investigation, recommend these Northern Pacific Railroad bonds to our friends and the general public.

GOLD PAYMENT.—Both principal and interest are payable in American gold coin, at the office of Jay Cooke & Co., New York City—the principal at the end of 30 years, and the interest (at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum) half-yearly, first of January and July.

PERFECT SAFETY.—The bonds we are now selling are secured by a first and only mortgage on all the property and rights of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which will embrace on the completion of the work:—

1. Over two thousand miles of road, with rolling stock, buildings, and all other equipments.

2. Over twenty-two thousand acres of land to every mile of finished road. This land, agricultural, timbered, and mineral, amounting in all to more than fifty million acres, consists of alternate sections, reaching twenty to forty miles on each side of the track, and extending in a broad fertile belt from Wisconsin through the richest portions of Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington to Puget Sound.

While the Government does not directly guarantee the bonds of the Road, it thus amply provides for their full and prompt payment by an unreserved grant of land, the most valuable ever conferred upon a great national improvement.

THE MORTGAGE.—The Trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. They will directly and permanently represent the interests of the First Mortgage bondholders, and are required to see that the *proceeds of land sales* are used in *purchasing and cancelling the bonds of the Company*, if they can be bought before maturity at not more than 10 per cent. premium; otherwise the Trustees are to invest the proceeds of land sales in United States Bonds or Real Estate Mortgages for the further security of Northern Pacific bondholders. Also, that they have at all times in their control, as security, at least 500 acres of average land to every $1000 of outstanding first mortgage bonds, besides the railroad itself and all its equipments and franchises.

PROFITABLENESS.—Of course nothing can be safer than the bonds of the United States, but as the Government is no longer a borrower, and as the Nation's present work is not that of preserving its existence, but that of DEVELOPING A CONTINENT, we remind those who desire to increase their income and obtain a more permanent investment, while still having a perfectly reliable security, that:—

United States 5-20s at their average premium yield the present purchaser less than 5½ per cent. gold interest. Should they be redeemed in five years, and specie payments be resumed, they would really pay only 4¾ per cent., or if in three years, only 1¾ per cent., as the present premium would meanwhile be sunk.

Northern Pacific 7 30s selling at par in currency yield the investor 7 3-10 per cent. gold interest absolutely for thirty years *free from United States tax*. $1100 currency invested now in United States 5-20s will yield per year in gold, say $82. $1100 currency invested now in Northern Pacific 7 30s will yield per year in gold $80 30. Here is a difference *in annual income* of nearly *one-third*, besides a difference of 7 to 10 per cent. in principal, when both classes of bonds are redeemed.

THE ROAD NOW BUILDING.—Work was begun in July last on the eastern portion of the line, and the money provided, by the sale to stockholders of some six millions of the Company's bonds, to build and equip the road from Lake Superior across Minnesota to the Red River of the North—233 miles. The grading on this division is now well advanced, the iron is being rapidly laid, several thousand men are at work on the line, and about the first of August next this important section of the road will be in full operation. In the meantime orders have been sent to the Pacific coast for the commencement of the work on the western end in early Spring, and thereafter the work will be pushed, both eastward and westward, with as much speed as may be consistent with solidity and a wise economy.

RECEIVABLE FOR LANDS.—These bonds will be at all times receivable, at 110, in payment for the Company's lands, at their lowest cash price.

BONDS EXCHANGEABLE.—The registered bonds can be exchanged at any time for coupons, the coupons for registered, and both these can be exchanged for others, payable, principal and interest, at any of the principal financial centres of Europe, in the coin of the various European countries.

HOW TO GET THEM.—Your nearest Bank or Banker will supply these bonds in any desired amount, and of any needed denomination. Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these, can do so with any of our agents, who will allow the highest current price for all marketable securities.

Those living in localities remote from banks may send money, or other bonds, directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific bonds at our own risk, and without cost to the investor. For further information, pamphlets, maps, etc., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the Banks or Bankers employed to sell this loan.

FOR SALE BY
JAY COOKE & CO.,
FISCAL AGENTS NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.
No. 114 South Third street, Philadelphia; Corner of Nassau and Wall streets, New York; No. 452 Fifteenth street, Washington, D. C.; by National Banks, and by Brokers generally throughout the country 12 23

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
General Agents
FOR SOUTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA AND SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Of Philadelphia.

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION
FOR THE
BONDS
Of this Company
Are now open at the following places:

Office of the Insurance Company of North America, No 232 Walnut street.
Office of the Delaware Mutual Insurance Company, southeast corner Third and Walnut streets.
Office of E. C. Knight & Co., southeast corner of Water and Chesnut streets.
Office of Drexel & Co., No. 34 South Third street.
Office of B. K. Jamison & Co., northwest corner of Third and Chesnut streets.
C. Cambios & Co., No. 38 South Third street.
Office of Barker, Bros. & Co., No. 28 South Third street.
Office of Girard National Bank, Third street, below Chesnut.
Office of Central National Bank, Fourth street, below Chesnut.

These BONDS are issued in sums of $500 and $1000 each, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, free of State tax, and are a first mortgage upon the property of the Company, and the prompt payment of the principal and interest of the same is guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. 1 21 12t

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
NOVEMBER COUPONS WANTED
City Warrants
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
No. 50 South THIRD Street,
8 29t PHILADELPHIA.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORES,

1128 CHESNUT Street and 828 ARCH Street.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS!
SOFT-FINISH CAMBRICS.
NAINSOOKS! NAINSOOKS!!
100 pieces of assorted qualities to be closed out immediately at fully 25 per cent. less than usual Wholesale Prices.
Another lot of the Cheap Hemstitched Handkerchiefs at $1·50 per dozen.
The Cheap Napkins $1·00 per dozen. 1 14 sm6m

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,
No. 41 LOMBARD Street,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

In connection with our houses in New York and Washington, we have opened a Branch in London, under the above name, with

Hon. Hugh McCulloch,
Late Secretary of the Treasury,

J. H. PULESTON, of New York, and FRANK H. EVANS, of London, as Resident Partners, and are now prepared to transact a

General Foreign Exchange Business

INCLUDING

PURCHASE AND SALE OF STERLING BILLS
And the Issue of
COMMERCIAL CREDITS AND TRAVELLERS CIRCULAR LETTERS,
The latter available in any part of the world.

The above extension of our business enables us to receive

Gold on Deposit,

And to allow 4 per cent. in currency thereon.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, AND NEW YORK. [12 1 m

A LEGAL INVESTMENT
FOR
Trustees, Executors and Administrators

WE OFFER FOR SALE
$2,000,000
OF THE
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s
GENERAL MORTGAGE
SIX PER CENT. BONDS
at 95
And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.
All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.

These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to

Jay Cooke & Co.,
E. W. Clark & Co.,
W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen,
C. & H. Borie. 1 2 1m

ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO,
BANKERS,
No. 109 South THIRD Street,

MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.

DEALERS IN MERCANTILE PAPER,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD,
4 26t ETC. ETC.

DUNN BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
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Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 26

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BANKERS AND BROKERS,
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Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.

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FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
MARVIN'S SAFES.
The Best Quality!
The Lowest Prices!
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Will resist all BURGLAR'S IMPLEMENTS for any length of time. Please send for catalogue.
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A number of Second-hand Safes, of different makes and sizes, for sale VERY LOW.
Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted promptly and carefully, at reasonable rates. 10 7 1mw6m

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.
FRENCH BREAKFAST CAPS.
THE MISSES
McVAUGH & DUNCAN,
No. 114 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,
Have now in store a full assortment of
Ladies' and Children's French Caps.
EMBROIDERIES.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
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WHITE GOODS.
Pique, Cambric, Jaconet, Nainsook, Swiss, French Muslin, Tarlatan, Laces, made-up Lace Goods, and every variety of desirable WHITE GOODS at a reduction in price.
INFANTS' OUTFITS on hand and made to order. 1 13 t31rp fmw

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ESTABLISHED 1853.
JOSEPH BECKHAUS,
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Manufacturer of exclusively FIRST-CLASS
CARRIAGES.
NEWEST STYLES.

Clarences, Landaus, Landaulettes, Close Coaches, Shifting qr. Coaches, Coupes, Barouches, Phætons, Rockaways, Etc., SUITABLE FOR PRIVATE FAMILY and PUBLIC USE. Workmanship and finish second to none in the country.
Fine and varied stock on hand—completed and in the works. Orders receive prompt and personal attention. All work warranted. 12 21 3mrp

WRIGHT'S
NE PLUS ULTRA
Minced Meat.
Unequalled for Quality.

CAUTION.—Beware of all imitations, as there but one WRIGHT in the market.
DEPOT,
SOUTHWEST CORNER,
SPRING GARDEN and FRANKLIN
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS. 12 15 tfrp

THE FEBRUARY MAGAZINES.

"LIPPINCOTT'S."

The contents of the February number of *Lippincott's Magazine* are as follows:—

"On the Ice-belt," by E. R. Leland; "The Marquis, a story, by Chauncy Hickox, illustrated; "The Best Self," a poem, by Russel Pomeroy; "War Records at the Patent Office," by Laura M. Doolittle; "Rome on the Twentieth of September;" "Hathaway Strange," a story, II (Concluded); "Souvenirs of Song," by Lucy H. Hooper; "A Trip to Dahomey," II (Concluded), by J. W. Watson; "Almost a Ghost," a story, by W. A. Thompson; "Lord Palmerston," by R. M. Walsh; "Eastern Cities," by F. W. Holland; "Good Night," a poem, by Hester A. Benedict; "Irene," a tale, V (Concluded); "Chess," by a Tenth-rate Player; "Our Monthly Gossip;" "Literature of the Day."

From "Souvenirs of Song," by Lucy H. Hooper, we take the following description of the manner in which grand operas are produced in Berlin:—

In all essential points the opera in Berlin far surpasses even the traditional glories of the grand opera in Paris. The natural voices of the leading performers are quite as fine as those of the French singers, while their artistic training is even superior, and the chorus and orchestra are simply unapproachable in size, training, and general perfection. All the details of costume and scenery are worthy of study, so minutely have they been elaborated and so careful has been the supervision bestowed upon them. The *mise en scene* of such operas as the *Huguenots*, the *Prophete*, or *William Tell*, presents not only a gorgeous and effective stage spectacle, but a correct historical picture. Scene-painting and stage-costuming seem to be considered in Berlin as belonging to the fine arts, and to be treated accordingly.

Let us take, for example, one of the best known operas on the modern stage—*Faust.* As it was first produced in Berlin, every scene was worthy of careful study, and was exquisite in artistic beauty. The morning light streaming through the lattice of 'Faust's' desolate room, the vision of 'Marguerite's' innocent loveliness, the bustle and crowd of the Kermesse, with its gay booths, noisy shows, and animated spectators, were each incomparable in its way. Next came the garden scene, bathed in the golden and rose-hued light of a summer sunset. Gradually, as the scene proceeded, the rosy radiance faded away, and a cold gray twilight stole over the trees and flowers and the distant spires and buildings of the city seen beyond the garden walls. Twilight deepened into night, the sky darkened into a dusky, shadowy blue, the stars came forth one by one, and at last the moon rose, and the curtain fell on the embrace of Faust and Marguerite under a silvery moonlight that flooded the whole scene with so intense and real a lustre that, looking at the shining light and dark shadows, it was almost impossible to realize that art and not nature was the source of the brightness that illumined the stage.

The cathedral scene was equally beautiful, and even more impressive. The stage represented the interior of a vast Gothic cathedral crowded with worshippers, while far in the distance blazed the lights of the altar, and white-robed priests moved to and fro amid clouds of incense and the grand swelling harmonies of the organ. Behind the altar rose a vast window of brilliantly-hued stained glass: one of the upper divisions was open, and through this opening were visible the starry sky and the full moon, whose silvery splendor contrasted wondrously with the golden lustre of the lighted candles. In the foreground knelt Marguerite, weeping, remorseful, despairing, while ever and anon the pillar at her side became intensely luminous and transparent, and the mocking face of Mephistopheles peered forth. In this scene Pauline Lucca surpasses her soft-eyed Swedish rival, though we doubt if the passionate intensity of her acting is as true to Goethe's original delineation as is the crushed, sad hopelessness of the Marguerite of Christine Nilsson.

The *Walpurgis Night*, though less poetic, was the most splendid of all the scenic effects which so charmed us. The scene was set transversely, so as to give the idea of illimitable distance, and it represented a gorgeous Eastern palace, through whose arched windows could be seen the glowing atmosphere and luxuriant vegetation of a tropical landscape, while crowds of bright-robed dancing-girls hovered around Faust or in the background, came and went, and floated to and fro to the pulses and pauses of the music. Suddenly, Faust called upon the name of Marguerite, and in an instant the splendid pageant vanished, and before us rose the dark, cold summit of the Blocksberg, with an unseen moon behind it lighting the heavens with unearthly radiance. And then along the side of the mountains glided a white form with unmoving feet and stony eyes, and a ghastly scarlet ring around the slender throat. Gounod was forgotten, and the influence of Goethe's genius reigned supreme.

"HARPER'S."

Harper's Magazine for February, which we have received from W. S. Turner, contains the following articles:—

"The American Baron," chapters i–iv, Professor James de Mille, with five illustrations; "The Shadow," after a ballad of Heine's, S. S. Conant; "Glass-blowing as a Fine Art," Lyman Abbott, with twenty-one illustrations; "Along the Florida Reef," First Paper, J. B. Holder, with eleven illustrations; "Asleep," Mary N. Prescott; "Frederick the Great," xv, The Seven Years' War, continued, with six illustrations; "Marguerite," Kate P. Osgood; "Wed in the Morning—Dead at Night," Part I, C. Welsh Mason, with one illustration; "The Bank of St. George, Genoa," O. M. Spencer, with nine illustrations; "Anteros," by the author of "Guy Livingstone," etc.; "The Tread of Invisible Feet," Justin M'Carthy; "Portraits and Memoirs," R. H. Horne; "Snowed Up," Katherine G. Ware; "The Shadow of Candlemas Night," Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford; "An Examination of the Claims of Columbus," Rev. M. Maury; "Anne Furness," by the author of "Mabel's Progress," "Aunt Margaret's Trouble," "Veronica," etc.; "Madame Simple's Investments," Edward C. Cooper; "Editor's Easy Chair;" "Editor's Literary Record;" "Editor's Scientific Record;" "Editor's Historical Record;" "Editor's Drawer."

From the article entitled "An Examination of the Claims of Columbus," by Rev. Mr. Maury, we quote as follows:—

That Columbus was the originator of the idea that hitherto unknown lands were to be found by steadily sailing westward cannot for a moment be maintained. The truth is that neither he nor any of his contemporaries ever expected to find unknown lands at all. The story of his arguing for the existence of a balancing continent is founded on a misconception of [illegible]

What he proposed to do is sufficiently obvious. The entire commercial world of his day, Venice alone excepted, was anxious to discover a passage by sea to India. During a space of two centuries the facts and fables recounted by Marco Polo had gained more or less credence in Europe, and the not unnatural desire to visit his distant "Cathay" (China), and that goodliest island of "Cipango" (Japan), where the soil literally sparkled with rubies and diamonds, pearls were as plentiful as pebbles, and gold was found in the form of mountains rather than nuggets, had not a little stimulated at once the lovers of adventure and of lucre. Whether young Christopher had perused the glowing pages of the Venetian voyager we are not informed. Yet it may be conjectured with the highest degree of probability that he had. At the close of his first voyage he affirmed that he had returned from "Cipango." In a letter written in 1504 he says:—"I reached, on the 13th of May, the province of Mango, which is contiguous to that of Cathay. From Ciguara, in the country of Veragua, it is only ten days' journey to the Ganges." Reference to the map of Behaim will show that our navigator considered himself to have been, at the time specified, on the northern shores of China, somewhere near the district lying to the north of the tropic of Cancer, which is assigned to the "konig," or king, "Von Mangi." The mere fact that Columbus gives to the lands which he visits the names of countries described by Marco Polo, is tolerable strong circumstantial evidence that he was in search of those regions.

If, however, the fables of travellers did not give color and character to his enterprise, there were facts of a very palpable and suggestive order which could not but operate powerfully upon his mind. No state had exercised more influence in European politics, for the space of a hundred and fifty years, than the diminutive republic of Venice. Her doges were emperors; they figure as the great interventionists of their day; her merchants were princes; her dwellings were palaces. Before the gorgeous portal of San Marco stood the banner-poles that once had borne the standards of Cyprus, Candia, and Morea. When Mohammed II was threatening Constantinople, the last of the imperial race of Byzantium sent, in his emergency, ambassadors to beg the aid of the city of waters. Venice was recognized as the sovereign of the seas. The annual mystic marriage of the Adriatic was far from being a meaningless ceremony. And the cause of this was no mystery. Venice had been for hundreds of years the entrepot for the European trade with India. Upon the bosom of the Canal Giudeca rocked argosies fraught with the fine-spun produce of the looms of Cashmere, the glittering yield of Golconda's mines, the spices, perfumes, and dyes gathered on the banks of the sacred Ganges.

Even now the swarthy belle of many an Egyptian village bears unwitting testimony to the commercial supremacy once enjoyed by the Queen of the Adriatic. No more goodly ornament does she boast than the string of Venetian sequins which crowns her brow. The coin of the republic was the recognized standard of pecuniary value, the medium through which the hostility of the Ishmaelite was converted into commercial urbanity.

The kingdoms of Spain and Portugal were quite capable of appreciating the advantages derived by their more fortunately situated neighbor, from her direct intercourse with the east; and nothing was nearer to the heart of the sovereigns of those countries than the discovery of some other mode of intercommunication for themselves than the Veneto-Alexandrian. For the sea-board nations of Western Europe this was the great commercial problem of the day. It suggested, it gave character, to all their geographical enterprise.

And it was the design of Columbus to solve this problem. So far was he from conceiving of any necessity for the existence of a balancing continent, hitherto unknown, that never, to the end of his days, did he even dream of the possibility of the existence of such a continent. He seems to have supposed—at least he strenuously, not to say indignantly, claims—that his achievement has been to reach the shores of India, and the regions described in Marco Polo's letters of gold. An extant letter written by him, in the year 1500, contains the assertion that "if any one does not give him credit for having discovered the remaining parts of India, it simply arises from personal hostility" towards him. In a letter addressed by him to Pope Alexander, in 1502, only four years before his death, he says, venturing largely upon the meagre geographical information of his Holiness: "I discovered fourteen hundred islands and three hundred and thirty-three leagues of the coast of Asia." Over these islands it becomes us to cast the decent veil of charity—unless, indeed, we allow ourselves to suppose that our worthy navigator always kept a reminiscence of Madeira in sight. But what of his statement regarding the 333 leagues of Asiatic coast? The claim to have made this discovery, aside from certain obvious moral inferences, which it not very feebly suggests, compels the conclusion that this, which, of course, he never did at all, was what he had always desired to do.

—W. S. Turner sends us *Arthur's Lady's Home Magazine* and *The Children's Hour* for February, both of which are nicely illustrated and contain much entertaining literary matter adapted to the wants of readers of all ages.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1871.
At the annual election held on the 10th inst. the following stockholders were elected Directors for the ensuing year:—

Jacob Naylor,	I. S. Custer,
James Irwin,	Henry S. Ziegler,
Jacob G. Neafie,	James Long,
Charles N. Childs,	John F. Norcross,
Charles H. Craige,	W. W. Adams,
William King,	Jacob Grim,

A. Lincoln.

At a meeting of the Directors this day, the following officers were unanimously re-elected:—
JACOB NAYLOR, Esq., President.
CHARLES H. CRAIGE, Esq., Vice-President.
And ROBERT H. WILLIAMS, Cashier.
JOHN ROBERTS, Esq., was elected Solicitor.
1 18 wfm3t R. H. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 26, 1870.
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, January 25, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to vote upon a proposition to aid in the construction of, and leasing, a line of Railroad between Springfield and Cincinnati, Ohio, and upon a contract with the Cincinnati, Sandusky, and Cleveland Railroad Company, for running and business arrangements.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the evening of January 14, and reopened February 2, 1871.
By order of the Board of Directors.
12 30 tJ25 GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13, 1871.
At the annual election held on January 10, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors to serve for the ensuing year:—
WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
J. BARLOW MOORHEAD,
WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES L. SHARPLESS,
WILLIAM B. BEMENT,
NATHAN HILLES,
EDWARD B. ORNE,
JOHN WELSH, Jr.,
NATHAN BROOKE,
SAMUEL A. BISPHAM,
BENJAMIN ROWLAND, Jr.,
FREDERICK A. HOYT,
CHARLES T. PARRY.
And at a meeting of the Board held this day, WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD,
1 14 stuth6t Cashier.

TO THE HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the Interest due January 1, 1871, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, in the city of New York, from the 1st to the 15th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this city. Columbus, Ohio, December 13, 1870.
JAMES H. GODMAN, Auditor of State,
ISAAC R. SHERWOOD, Secretary of State,
FRANCIS R. POND, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio. 12 30 1m

LOGAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.
A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at its office, No. 230 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, the second day of February, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of five Directors, and for the transaction of any other business which may then be presented.
By order CHARLES WESTON, Jr.,
1 18 13t Secretary of the Corporators.

A MEETING OF THE CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS OF THE YOUNG MEN'S HOME of Philadelphia will be held at No. 400 WALNUT Street, on THURSDAY, the 2d of February next, at 11 o'clock A. M. SAMUEL ASHHURST,
Secretary pro tem.
Philadelphia, Jan. 16, 1871. 1 17 14t

THE LORRAINE VEGETABLE CATHARTIC PILL is far the best Cathartic remedy yet discovered. The most complete success has long attended its use. It never fails to accomplish all that is claimed for it. It produces little or no pain; leaves the organs free from irritation, and never overtaxes or excites the nervous system. In all diseases of the skin, blood, stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys of children, and in many difficulties peculiar to women, it brings prompt relief and certain cure. The best physicians recommend and prescribe it; and no person who once uses it will voluntarily return to any other cathartic. It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.
TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
10 6 thstu§ No. 120 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

TURNER'S UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL is an UNFAILING REMEDY for Neuralgia Facialis. No form of Nervous Disease fails to yield to its wonderful power. Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia its use for a few days affords the most astonishing relief, and rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure. It contains no materials in the slightest degree injurious. It has the unqualified approval of the best physicians. Thousands, in every part of the country, gratefully acknowledge its power to soothe the tortured nerves and restore the failing strength.
It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.
TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
9 29 mwf§] No. 120 TREMONT St., Boston, Mass.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENDID Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—*"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System."* Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.
Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf§

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER
COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

INSTEAD OF USING COMMON TOILET Soap at this season of the year, use "Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet of Solidified Glycerine." It softens the skin, prevents redness and chapping by cold, and beautifies the complexion.
For sale by Druggists generally.
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
1 6 fmw26t No. 624 CHESNUT St., Philad'a.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
COMPANY'S BUILDING, No. 400 WALNUT STREET, January 2, 1871.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, payable on demand, free of all taxes. ALEX. W. WISTER,
1 2tf Secretary.

OFFICE BUCK MOUNTAIN COAL CO.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1871.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the BUCK MOUNTAIN COAL CO. will be held at the office of the Company, No. 320 WALNUT Street, on WEDNESDAY, February 1, 1871, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M.
An election for seven Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held on the same day between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
1 2 mw 10t T. H. TROTTER, Treasurer.

JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 28mwf§

DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.
Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17§

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

JAMES M. SCOVEL HAS ESTABLISHED A Law and Collection Agency for Pennsylvania and New Jersey at No. 514 WALNUT Street. 12 29

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOWWARE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA,
IRON FOUNDERS,
(Successors to North, Chase & North, Sharpe & Thomson, and Edgar L. Thomson,)
Manufacturers of STOVES, HEATERS, THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, TINNED, ENAMELLED, AND TON HOLLOWWARE.
FOUNDRY, Second and Mifflin Streets.
OFFICE, 209 North Second Street.
FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent.
EDMUND B. SMITH, Treasurer.
JNO. EDGAR THOMSON,
President. JAMES HOEY,
6 27 mwf 6m General Manager.

FURNACES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1825.
FRED. T. MECKE. H. J. DEAS
H. J. DEAS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Warm Air Furnaces
AND
Cooking Ranges,
Portable Heaters, Low Down Grates, Slate Man Bath Boilers, Registers and Ventilators.
No. 111 North SEVENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA. [9 22 thstu6mrp
JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

SAXON GREEN
NEVER FADES.
5 1 6m

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
To Rearrange and fix the Boundary Lines of Election Divisions and Places of Holding Elections in the Nineteenth Ward, and to Create Three Additional Divisions Therein.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the First, Second. Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second divisions shall be and remain as heretofore established.

Section 2. The boundaries of the Third division shall be as follows:—Commencing at the southwest corner of Frankford road and Norris street, thence along the south side of Norris street to Howard street, thence along the east side of Howard street to Harrison, thence along the north side of Harrison street to Frankford road, thence along the west side of Frankford road to the place of beginning. To vote at the house of William Lentz, Frankford road and Norris street.

Section 3. The boundaries of the Fourth division shall be as follows:—Commencing at the northwest corner of Frankford road and Norris street, thence along the west side of Frankford road to Otis street, thence along the south side of Otis street to Coral street, thence along the east side of Coral street to Front street, thence along the east side of Front to Norris street, thence along the north side of Norris street to the place of beginning. To vote at the house of John Thompson, northwest corner of Amber and Dreer streets.

Section 4. The boundaries of the Ninth division shall be as follows:—Commencing at the northeast corner of Germantown avenue and Diamond street, thence along the east side of Germantown avenue to Sixth street, thence along the east side of Sixth street to Susquehanna avenue, thence along the south side of Susquehanna avenue to Apple street, thence along the west side of Apple street to Diamond street, thence along the north side of Diamond street to the place of beginning. To vote at the house of Henry Dinkelacker, northwest corner of Fifth and Diamond streets.

Section 5. The boundaries of the Twenty-third division will be as follows:—Commencing at the southwest corner of Howard and Norris streets, thence along the south side of Norris street to American street, thence along the east side of American street to Berks street, thence along the north side of Berks street to Second street, thence along the east side of Second street to Columbia avenue, thence along the north side of Columbia avenue to Howard street, thence along the west side of Howard street to the place of beginning. To vote at the house of Andrew Anderson, southwest corner of Second and Norris streets.

Section 6. The boundaries of the Twenty-fourth division shall be as follows:—Commencing at the northwest corner of Front street and Norris street, thence along the north side of Norris street to Second street, thence along the east side of Second street to Susquehanna avenue, thence along the south side of Susquehanna avenue to Otis street, thence along the south side of Otis street to Coral street, thence along the west side of Coral street to Front street, thence along the west side of Front street to the place of beginning. To vote at the house of John Goodwin, southwest corner of Diamond and Front streets.

Section 7. The boundaries of the Twenty-fifth division shall be as follows:—Commencing at the northeast corner of Apple street and Diamond street, thence along the north side of Diamond street to Second street, thence along the west side of Second street to Susquehanna avenue, thence along the south side of Susquehanna avenue to Apple street, thence along the east side of Apple street to the place of beginning. To vote at the house of Charles Smith, at the northeast corner of Fourth and Diamond streets.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.
Approved this eleventh day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).
DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Of Instruction to the Department of Highways.

Whereas, By act of Assembly approved March 18, 1869, for the grading, paving, and macadamizing Lehigh avenue, from Frankford avenue to Broad street, the owners of property on said avenue have entered into a contract with Messrs. Holgate & Co. for said work, and the Councils having by resolution approved the contract for grading the same and provided for the payment thereof; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways are hereby authorized and directed to enter into a contract with Messrs. Holgate & Co. for the paving of (with cobble and rubble stone) Lehigh avenue from Frankford avenue to Broad street, in conformity with the Act of Assembly. The conditions of the contract shall be that the contractor or contractors shall collect the cost of said paving from the owners of property fronting on said avenue; and shall also enter into an obligation to keep said avenue in good repair for three years after the paving is finished.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.
Approved this seventh day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).
DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
To Authorize the Erection of Frame Church Edifice at the Northwest Corner of Camac and Norris Streets.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the church organization known as the Chapel of the Church of the Merciful Saviour be and they are hereby authorized to erect a temporary frame church edifice at the northwest corner of Camac and Norris streets, in the Twenty-eighth ward: Provided, That the permission hereby given may be revoked by the city of Philadelphia at any time, without notice, by the passage of an ordinance to that effect: And provided, That the said church organization shall first pay to the City Treasurer twenty-five dollars to pay for the publication of this ordinance: And provided, That the building shall only be used for church and Sunday-school purposes.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.
Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.
Approved this twentieth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).
DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street below Chesnut.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of [illegible] [illegible] CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE
Safe Home Investment

THE
Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company
7 PER CENT. GOLD
First Mortgage Bonds.

Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map, and full information, apply to

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
6 9 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

Wilmington and Reading
RAILROAD
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
Free of Taxes.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and $100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
5 5 PHILADELPHIA.

JANUARY 1, 1871,
COUPONS.

THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE
Wilmington and Reading Railroad Company,
DUE FIRST OF JANUARY,
Will be paid on and after that date at the Banking House of
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
12 19 tf WM. S. HILLES, Treasurer.

FOR SALE,
Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,
Free of all Taxes,
At 85 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 S. THIRD STREET,
25 PHILADELPHIA.

530 530
HARRISSON GRAMBO,
BANKER.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.
COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.
REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. [8 27 6m
No. 530 WALNUT St., Philada.

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, and WASHINGTON,
BANKERS,
AND
Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Reliable Railroad Bonds for investment.
Pamphlets and full information given at our office,
No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. [1 2 1m

Bowles Brothers & Co.,
PARIS, LONDON, BOSTON,
No. 19 WILLIAM Street,
New York,
ISSUE
Credits for Travellers
IN EUROPE.
Exchange on Paris and the Union Bank of London,
IN SUMS TO SUIT. [1 7 3mt

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-house in the Tenth Ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the Office S. E. corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until WEDNESDAY, February 1, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School-house, on a lot of ground situate on the south side of Cherry, west of Tenth street, in the Tenth ward, said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.
No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.
The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.
By order of the Committee on Property.
H. W. HALLIWELL,
1 19 23 28 F1 Secretary.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-house in the Fifteenth Ward," will be received by the undersigned at the office, Southeast corner SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until WEDNESDAY, February 1, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for building a public school-house on a lot of ground situate on the corner of Twenty-third and Shamokin streets, in the Fifteenth Ward, said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education. No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.
The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.
By order of the Committee on Property.
H. W. HALLIWELL,
1 19 23 28 F1 Secretary.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Building an Extension to a Public School-house in the Tenth ward," will be received by the undersigned at the office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until WEDNESDAY, February 1, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for building an extension to a Public School-house, situate on Race street, below Fifteenth, in the Tenth ward; said extension to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.
No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with. The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.
By order of the Committee on Property.
H. W. HALLIWELL,
1 19,23,28,F1 Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLIC PRINTING AND BINDING.
Notice is hereby given that Sealed Proposals for the Public Printing and Binding for the State of Pennsylvania, for the term of three years from the first day of July, 1871, will be received by the Speakers of the Senate and House of Representatives from this date to the fourth Tuesday of January, 1871, in compliance with the act of Assembly entitled "An act in relation to Public Printing," approved 9th of April, 1856; said proposals to be accompanied by bonds, with approved securities, for the faithful performance of the work, as required by the act of 25th February, 1862, entitled "A further Supplement to an Act in relation to Public Printing," approved the 9th day of April, 1856.
F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
HARRISBURG, Jan. 2, 1871. 1 2 18t

TO IRON MANUFACTURERS
U. S. LIGHTHOUSE DEPOT,
Office Lighthouse Engineer Third District,
TOMPKINSVILLE, Staten Island, N. Y.,
January 13, 1871.
PROPOSALS FOR SCREW-PILE LIGHTHOUSES.
SEALED PROPOSALS from Iron Foundries will be received at this office until MONDAY the 13th day of February, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for the entire IRON and WOODWORK of TWO SCREW-PILE LIGHTHOUSES, the plans and specifications of which are for inspection at this office. A suitable place will be provided by the contractor for the setting up of the entire structure for inspection and acceptance.
The contractor, who must be a manufacturer of iron, will include in his proposals the cost of taking down and delivering on board the vessels provided by the undersigned for shipment of the same.
Proposals will state the time of completing the structures.
The right to reject any proposals that may be deemed disadvantageous to the Government is reserved.
Proposals will be in duplicate, accompanied by a guarantee in duplicate, with a printed copy of this advertisement affixed to each proposal, and will be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposal for Screw-pile Lighthouses." J. C. WOODRUFF,
Lieut.-Colonel of Engineers, U. S. A. [illegible]

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES MAILS.
PENNSYLVANIA.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1870.

PROPOSALS for conveying the Mails of the United States from July 1, 1871, to June 30, 1872, on the following routes in the State of Pennsylvania, will be received at the contract Office of the Department until 3 P. M. of March 1, 1871, to be decided by March 30 following:—

2365 From Butler, by North Oakland, Barnhart's Mills, Baldwin, and Bruin, to Lawrenceburg, 22 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Butler Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7·30 A. M.;
Arrive at Lawrenceburg by 4 P. M.;
Leave Lawrenceburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7·30 A. M.;
Arrive at Butler by 4 P. M.

2610 From Liberty Corners, by Storr's Mills, to New Era, 11 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Liberty Corners Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at New Era by 12 M.;
Leave New Era Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Liberty Corners by 5 P. M.

2634 From Bedford to Dowingsville (Imlertown P. O.), 6 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Bedford Tuesday and Friday at 3 P. M.;
Arrive at Imlertown by 5 P. M.;
Leave Imlertown Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Bedford by 10 A. M.

2635 From West Bingham, by Bingham Centre and Bingham, to Spring Mills (N. Y.), 7 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave West Bingham Tuesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.;
Arrive at Spring Mills by 5 P. M.;
Leave Spring Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 12 M.;
Arrive at West Bingham by 2 P. M.

2636 From Pottstown to Cedarville (no office), 2 miles and back, three times a week by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Cedarville.

2637 From Oxford, by Mount Vernon, Colerain, Kirkwood, Forestdale, and Bartville, to Christiana, 18 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Oxford Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Christiana by 6 P. M.;
Leave Christiana Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Oxford by 12 M.
This route is supposed to be covered by existing service, and, if so, will not be let.

2638 From Horton's, by Rochester's Mills (no office), to Brady, 12 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Horton's Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Brady by 11 A. M.;
Leave Brady Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Horton's by 4 P. M.
Proposals for more frequent service invited.

2639 From Osceola Mills, by Houtzdale and Madera, to Smith's Mills, 15 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Osceola Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Smith's Mills by 12 M.;
Leave Smith's Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Osceola Mills by 6 P. M.

2640 From Hanlin Station, by Eldersville (no office) and Independence, to Bethany (W. Va.), 16 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Hanlin Station Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Bethany by 12 M.;
Leave Bethany Saturday at 1 P. M.
Arrive at Hanlin Station by 5 P. M.
Proposals for more frequent service invited.

2641 From Troy Centre (no office) to Tryonville, 6 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Troy Centre Saturday at 10 A. M.;
Arrive at Tryonville by 12 M.;
Leave Tryonville Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Troy Centre by 3 P. M.
Proposals invited for service twice a week, on Wednesday and Saturday.

2642 From Flicksville (no office) to Penargil (no office).
Bidders will state distance and proposed schedule of arrivals and departure.

2643 From Coopersburg, by Lanark, Limeport, Stinesburg, and Zion Hill (no office), to Coopersburg, 18 miles, three times a week, equal to 9 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Coopersburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 M.
Arrive at Coopersburg by 6 P. M.

2644 From Dixon, by East Lemon (no office), to Pierceville, 6 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Dixon Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 A. M.
Arrive at Pierceville by 9 A. M.
Leave Pierceville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 10 A. M.
Arrive at Dixon by 12 M.

2645 From Milroy to Siglerville (no office), 3 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Siglerville.

2646 From Sandy Lake, by North Sandy and French Creek, to Utica, 11 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Sandy Lake Tuesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.
Arrive at Utica by 6 P. M.;
Leave Utica Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Sandy Lake by 10 A. M.
Proposals for an additional weekly trip on Thursday invited.

2647 From Millertown, by Coffman's (no office), Uhl's Store (no office), Barnes' Hotel (no office), and Miller's Store (no office), to McKee's Half Falls, 18 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Millerstown Saturday at 6 A. M.;
Arrive at McKee's Half Falls by 12 M.;
Leave McKee's Half Falls Saturday at 1 A. M.;
Arrive at Millerstown by 7 P. M.

2648 From Edge Hill Station (no office), by Fitzwatertown, Jarrettown, and Three Tons, to Prospectville, 8 miles and back, six times a week, by a schedule making close connections at Edge Hill Station with regular mail trains.

2649 From Newport, by Acker's Store (no office) and Montgomery's Ferry, to Liverpool, 15 miles—only that part of the route from Newport to Montgomery's Ferry will be let, 10 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Newport Saturday at 3 P. M.;
Arrive at Montgomery's Ferry by 6 P. M.;
Leave Montgomery's Ferry Saturday at 7·30 A. M.;
Arrive at Newport by 10·30 A. M.

2650 From Tobyhanna Mills to South Sterling, 8 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Tobyhanna Mills Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at South Sterling by 4 P. M.;
Leave South Sterling Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Tobyhanna Mills by 10 A. M.

2651 From North East, by Greenfield, to Wattsburg, 16 miles and back, once a week.
Leave North East Saturday at 2 P. M.;
Arrive at Wattsburg by 6 P. M.;
Leave Wattsburg Saturday at 6 A. M.;
Arrive at North East by 10 A. M.
Proposals for an additional trip on Tuesday invited.

2652 From Herrickville, by James Mittens (no office), and William Nesbits (no office), to Rummerfield Creek, 5 miles and back, three times a week, in close connection with railroad mail trains, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmasters.

2653 From Wyalusing, by Lime Hill, Ballebay (no office), and Camp School-house, to Herrick, 10 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Wyalusing Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11·30 A. M.—or after arrival of mail train;
Arrive at Herrick by 2·30 P. M.;
Leave Herrick Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Wyalusing by 10 A. M.

2654 From Russell Hill to Keiserville (no office), 2½ miles and back, once a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster.

2655 From Phœnixville, by Pickering and West Pikeland, to Chester Springs, 7 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Phœnixville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 M.;
Arrive at Chester Springs by 2 P. M.;
Leave Chester Springs Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6·30 A. M.;
Arrive at Phœnixville by 8·30 A. M.

2656 From Cochransville to Londonderry, 2½ miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster at Londonderry.

2657 From Lanark to Allentown, 4 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster at Lanark.

2658 From Trunkeyville to Fagundus Forest (no office), 1 mile and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster.

2659 From Carrolltown, by Nicktown and Kimmell's, to Pine Flats, 13 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Carrolltown Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Pine Flats by 12 M.;
Leave Pine Flats Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Carrolltown by 5 P. M.

2066 From Central office, in Philadelphia, to the following named sub-offices, from October 1, 1871, to June 30, 1872, viz.: Somerton, Byberry, Holmesburg, Olney, Tacony, Bustleton, Fox Chase, Milestown, Oxford Church, Torresdale, Verree's Mill, and Wheat Sheaf, twice daily, except Sunday, in each direction, or oftener if required, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Philadelphia, and the whole service and means of transportation to be under his direction.
Rate per annum to be stated in bids.

2661 From Liberty, by Brittonwood (no office) and Steam Valley (no office), to Trout Run, 15 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Liberty Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Trout Run by 12 M.;
Leave Trout Run Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Trout Run by 6 P. M.
Proposals invited for more frequent service.

NOTES.

Proposals must be to carry the mail with "celerity, certainty, and security," using the terms of the law, and they must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, certified to as such by a postmaster or judge of a court of record.

No pay will be made for trips not performed, and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained, for neglecting to take the mail from or into a post-office; for suffering it to be injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, vehicles on the route. The Postmaster-General may annul the contract for disobeying the post-office laws or the instructions of the Department. He may alter the schedule of departures and arrivals, and also order an increase of service by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may also curtail or discontinue the service in whole or in part, at a proportionate decrease of pay, allowing as full indemnity to the contractor one month's extra compensation on the amount of service dispensed with, and a *pro rata* compensation for the service retained and continued. Bids should be addressed to the "Second Assistant Postmaster-General," superscribed "Proposals, State of Pennsylvania," and sent by *mail*.

For forms of proposals, etc., and other information, see advertisement of October 31, 1867, and of this date, in pamphlet form, at the principal post offices.
JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
1 9 eod tM1 Postmaster-General.

INSURANCE.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888·24

CAPITAL..........$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS..2,609,888·24

INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000.
LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.
Alfred G. Baker, Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant, Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards, William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea, Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales, Gustavus S. Benson.
ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
H. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner.
5 23 mwf1m REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

FIRE ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE, No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,734.
TRUSTEES.
William H. Hamilton, Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow, Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young, Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall, Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats, M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk, Peter Williamson,
Joseph E. Schell.
WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst, Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins, J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux, Daniel Haddock,
Franklin A. Comly.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS.
Charles Richardson, Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn, John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert, Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith, Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles, John W. Everman,
George A. West, Mordecai Buzby.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 23

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full)..........$200,000·00
CASH Assets, December 1, 1870..........$600,388·24
DIRECTORS.
F. Ratchford Starr, J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier, James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood, Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick, Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart, Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown, James M. Aertsen.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
4 6 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.
At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.
At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.
At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.
At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.
At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.
The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.
At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.
At 9·45 A. M. 1·20, 6·45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
Sunday Lines leave at 9·45 A. M., 6 45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9·30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.
At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7·30 and 9·30 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.
At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.
At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·30, 2·30, 5 15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.
At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD
At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.
At 6·45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.
At 6·45 A. M., 2·30 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.
At 6 45 and 11 A. M., 3 30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 6 45 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.
Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.
Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—
Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.
Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.
Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.
Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.
Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.
From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.
Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.
On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8·00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·55 P. M.
Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.
H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.— The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9·40 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·25 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	12·20 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8 50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	9·30 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·35 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7 50 P. M.
EASTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	9 00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	10·05 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8·15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·35 A. M.
" " Sunbury	2 30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and West, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.
WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—
For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.
Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4 30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.
Oxford at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.
Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·58 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays 6·49 P. M. only.
Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.
HENRY WOOD,
10 3 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as folows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Read'g&Allent'n Way	7·30	Pottstown Accom....	9·15
Harrisb'g&Potts'e Ex	8·15	Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	10·20
Phila. & Potts'e Way Train	12·30		P. M.
	P. M.	Harrisb'g&Potts'e Ex	1·00
Harrisb'g&Potts'e Ex	3·30	Phila. & Pottsv'e W. Train	4·30
Pottstown Accommo.	4·00	Harrisbg& Potts'e Ex	7·00
Read'g& Pottsv'e Ac.	4·45	Harrisbg, Pottsville, and Allentown Ac.	9·10
ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.	ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
To Reading	8·00	From Pottsville	12 35
	P. M.		P. M.
To Pottsville	3·15	From Reading	7·25

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.
For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad, take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 noon, and 4 p. m.
For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad, take 7·30 a. m. 12·30 noon, and 4 p. m.
For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·00 p. m.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST.
Trains leave New York at 9·00 a. m. and 5·00 p. m., passing Reading at 1·55 and 10·05 p. m., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.
Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.
Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3·10, 8·10, and 11·45 a. m., and 2·50 p. m.
Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon.
For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.
Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.
STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the Depot.
Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.
Depot, Ninth and Green.
Trains leave for Germantown at 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 2 30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 p. m. Leave Germantown, 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8, 8·20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 a. M.; 1, 2, 3, 3·50, 4, 4·45, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 p. m. The 8·20 and 9·30 down trains, 2·30, 3·45, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown branch. On Sundays, leave at 9·15 a. m.; 2, 4·05, 7, 10·45 p. m. Leave Germantown, 8·15 a. m.; 1, 3, 6, 9·45 p. m.
Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Germantown, will make close connection with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.—Leave at 6, 8, 10, 12 a. m.; 2·30, 3·45, 5·45, 7, 9 and 11 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·10, 11·40 a. m.; 1·40, 3·40, 5 40, 6·40, 8·40, 10·40 p. m. On Sundays, leave 9·15 a. m.; 2 and 7 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 a. m.; 12·40, 5·40, 9·25 p. m.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.—Leave at 6, 7·20, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Norristown at 5·30, 6·25, 7, 7·45, 8·50, 11 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4·30, 6·15, 8, 9·30 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Norristown at 7 a. m.; 1, 5·30, 9 p. m.
FOR MANAYUNK.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8·10, 9·20, 11·30 a. m.; 2, 3·30, 5, 6·45, 8·30, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7·30 a. m.; 1·30, 6·15, 9 30 p. m.
FOR PLYMOUTH.—Leave at 6 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Plymouth at 6·20 a. m. and 2·30 p. M.
The 7·45 a. m. train from Norristown will not stop at Magee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane.
Passengers taking the 7·12, 9·05 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.
The 8·30 a. m., 12·30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station. 11

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1870.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.	
Pittsburg Express	12·11 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A. M. & 1·10 and 7·10 P. M.	
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	9·50 P. M.
Pacific Express	10·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	11·10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 10·10 P. M.
Cincinnati and Pacific Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.
Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.
Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.	
Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M. & 3·50 &	6·40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·20 P. M.
Erie Express	5·45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	5·45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3·25 P. M.
Southern Express	5·45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	10·50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870,
Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—
FROM PHILADELPHIA
For West Chester at 7·45 and 11·20 A. M., 2·30, 6·15, and 11·30 P. M. Stops at all stations.
For West Chester at 4·40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).
For B. C. Junction at 4·10 P. M. Stops at all stations.
FOR PHILADELPHIA
From West Chester at 6·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55, 4·55, and 6·55 P. M. Stops at all stations.
From West Chester at 7·55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).
From B. C. Junction at 8·40 A. M. Stops at all stations.
ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4 P. M.
10 14 W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT, COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.
Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry).
8·15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.
11·45 A. M., Wo[...] Accommodation.
3·15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations [...] Glassboro.
3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.
5·20 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, and intermediate stations.
Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.
WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect December 19, 1870.
Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
At 7·35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.
8 25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
9 45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.
11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
1·15 and 5·20 and 8 15 P. M., for Abington.
1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.
2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Coplay.
4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.
5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
6 20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.
11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM
Bethlehem at 8 55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8·25 P. M.
Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 6 35 P. M.
Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 P. M.
Abington at 2·35, 6 55, and 9 35 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.
Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.
Dec. 19, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—
Leave Philadelphia from Depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue:—
For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford on Saturdays only, at 2·30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad, at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M. Saturdays only, at 2·30 P. M.
Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M., connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.
Trains for Philadelphia:—
Leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.
Oxford at 6·05 and 10 35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.
Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M. 11·58 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays at 6·49 P. M. only.
HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

LUMBER.

1871 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1871

1871 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1871

1871 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1871

1871 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1871

1871 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1871

1871 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1871

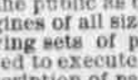
1871 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1871

1871 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1871

1871 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., 1871
11 5 No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼ SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
11 30 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.


PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers, Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
8 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY W. & B. SCOTT, JR.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 1125 CHESNUT Street.
Notice will be given of the opening of our new store. 1 31

THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.
SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,
On Tuesday,
Jan. 24, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include—
FIFTH (North), No. 954—Modern Brick Residence.
ELEVENTH and WOOD, S. W. corner—Genteel Dwelling.
FILBERT, No. 1115—Brick Tavern and Dwelling.
FRONT (South), No. 1705—Brick Store and Dwelling.
CHERRY, No. 2027—Genteel Dwelling.
HART, Nos. 1022 and 1024—Two Brick Dwellings.
$900 Philadelphia City Sixes.
$2500 Schuylkill Navigation Boat and Car Loan.
6 shares Bank of North America.
25 shares Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway Co.
18 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
29 shares Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.
98 shares Little Schuylkill Navigation & R. R.
85 shares Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co.
99 shares Mineral and Schuylkill Haven Railroad.
5 shares Kensington National Bank.
16 shares Manufacturers' National Bank.
8 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
1 share Philadelphia Library Co.
56 shares Nesquehoning Valley Railroad.
50 shares Philadelphia National Bank.
75 shares Western National Bank.
80 shares Commercial National Bank.
60 shares Enterprise Insurance Co.
2620 shares Moshannon Coal Co.
$10,000 Warren and Franklin 1st mortgage bonds
$10,000 Philadelphia and Reading R. R. 6s.
28 shares Union National Bank.
6 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail S. S. Co.
7 shares First National Bank.
$11,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad bonds.
$1000 bond City of Trenton, N. J., 6 per cent.
20 shares Central National Bank.
600 shares American B. H. Sewing Machine Co.
2 Lots Monument Cemetery, enclosed as one lot.
50 shares National Bank of the Republic.
122 shares Central Transportation Co.
4 shares Merchants' Hotel. 1 20 3t
50 shs. Second National Bank.
500 shs. McClintockville Petroleum Co.
150 shs. Glendon Iron Co.
Catalogues now ready.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.
Sale at No. 1220 Spruce street.
ELEGANT PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, splendid Mechanical Piano Forte, Mason & Hamlin Melodeon, Bronze Vases, large Mantel Mirrors, Jewelry Chest, Paintings, Engravings, Etc., etc.
On Tuesday Morning,
January 24, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1220 Spruce street, will be sold the furniture of a suit of rooms, including one splendid rosewood piano-forte, made by De Bain, of Paris, cost $1500 gold in Paris, can be played by hand, and has 48 pieces of opera music to be played by mechanism; one Mason & Hamlin melodeon, cost $450; elegant suit of chamber furniture, made by Henkels; large wardrobe, with mirror front; fine tapestry carpets; parlor suit in green plush; large French plate mantel mirror, walnut frame; reclining chair; bronze mantel clock; lace window curtains; oil paintings and framed engravings; small fireproof safe; Washington grate; writing desk; silver-plated ware, etc.
Catalogues can be had at the auction store.
The furniture can be examined early on the morning of sale. 1 21 2t
N. B.—Owing to the sale being confined to two rooms, tickets of admission will be required, which are to be had on application at the auction store.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.
SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, IN ENTIRE PACKAGES.
On Thursday Morning,
February 2, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 1 19 12t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—No. 704 Chesnut street.
SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS, ON TUESDAY EVENING, At the Auction Rooms.
SALE OF MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, At 4 o'clock.
ESPECIALLY IMPORTANT SALE.
MR. JOHN M. GARDNER'S SUPERB PRODUCTIONS IN CABINET WORK, ON THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, At the Warerooms, 1316 CHESNUT STREET, Will be sold AN ELEGANT SELECTION of the FINEST CABINET FURNITURE.
MR GARDNER'S OBJECT in making this Sale is to more fully introduce his new and elegant styles of Furniture and Upholstery, feeling assured HIS WORK CANNOT BE EXCELLED.
Particulars and catalogues hereafter. 1 23

BY MAGILL, FARREL & CO AUCTIONEERS, No. 518 MARKET Street.

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.
Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.
Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.
For particulars see "Public Ledger."
N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

CIRCUS AT AUCTION.—Great sale of Circus property at Raleigh, N. C., on MONDAY, January 30, 1871, consisting of the entire Stock and Fixtures of Dr. James L. Thayer's New Circus, lately travelling in the South; everything necessary for a first-class circus:—
42 first-class Horses.
8 first-class Ring Horses.
3 first-class trained Pad Horses.
2 Trick Mules, the best in the business.
12 Platform Spring Wagons, nearly new.
Ticket Wagon; Performers' Wagon, nearly new.
Band Wagon, Concord built, nearly new; cost $1500.
Advertising Wagon, Pole Wagon, Poles, Seats, and everything required for canvas.
25 sets Double Harness, almost new.
20 Bridles and Saddles, almost new.
A complete outfit of Entree Dresses, for ladies, men, and horses; Pads for horses, etc.; Instruments for brass band, and other articles too numerous to mention.
All the above property will be sold to the highest bidder for cash.
T. E. LEE, Sheriff Wake county, N. C.
N. B.—Nine experienced drivers and hostlers can be employed on reasonable terms. 12 29t j30

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
September Term, 1870. No. 61. In Divorce.
CHARLOTTE DAWSON, by her next friend, etc., vs. JAMES V. DAWSON.
To JAMES V. DAWSON, Respondent.—Sir:—You will take notice that the Court has granted a rule upon you to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed in the above case, returnable SATURDAY, January 28, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., personal service having failed on account of your absence.
CHARLES S. PANCOAST,
Attorney for Libellant,
1 19thm4t* No. 416 WALNUT Street.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of ELLEN MULCASTER, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ELLWOOD SHANNON and ALEXANDER F. PORTER, executors of the estate of Ellen Mulcaster, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on TUESDAY, January 31, A. D. 1871, at 4 P. M., at his office, No. 210 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE, in the city of Philadelphia.
1 20 fmw 5t GEORGE J. CRAWFORD, Auditor.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts.
ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FIRE THIS MORNING.

A Stable Destroyed and Two Horses Burned—Narrow Escape of Surrounding Property.

About a quarter of 1 o'clock this morning an alarm of fire was sounded, caused by the burning of a stable situated on Ellis street, in the rear of No. 622 North Ninth street, and attached to the coal yard of William Taylor. The building was of frame, and contained at the time, in addition to harness and other goods, two horses that perished in the flames, though all efforts were made to save them.

On the south of the stable burned was another, occupied by Cummings & Taylor which, however, escaped without damage.

On the north was a stable, also attached to the coal-yard of Francis J. Ott, whose office is at the corner of Ninth and Wallace streets. Though the flames communicated to the cornice, they were extinguished before any serious damage was done to that portion.

On the west side of Ellis street is a row of three-story houses, and such was the fury with which the flames burned for a time that only the most strenuous endeavors of the firemen prevented a disastrous conflagration, the inmates being obliged to leave them in hot haste.

The loss sustained by Mr. Taylor is estimated at about $1000, the horses burned being valued at about $300—partially covered by insurance. The adjoining property suffered but little, except in the way of a good scorching. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary, and will be investigated.

FALLEN BRAVES.

A Memorial Column Ordered by the Grand Army of the Republic.

There is now in process of preparation at Tarr & Son's marble yard, Green street, a marble column, beautiful in design, and which is to be surmounted by the statue of a soldier seven feet in height. This column was ordered by the Phœnixville Post, G. A. R., as an appropriate memorial of the soldiers who went from that place to fight the battles of their country. It is of Italian marble, of the Corinthian order, will be forty feet in height, and will rest on a granite base. It is being constructed in segments. On these workmen are now engaged, and some of them are well advanced toward completion. On the sub-base is the motto, "They gave their lives, and their names shall live." The sub-die is carved with the Pennsylvania coat of arms on its front; on its back with the badge of the Grand Army of the Republic; on its right side with a shield draped with the American flag; on its left side with anchors, naval flags, and cannon balls, the carvings altogether representing the four arms of the service—the navy, and the infantry, cavalry, and artillery of the army.

On the die are recorded the names of the Phœnixville soldiers who died in the war, and will be recorded the names of all the soldiers and sailors from that place who fought in the war.

The statue is being cut by a Philadelphian, Mr. H. Shenton.

BANKRUPTCY CASES.—Henry M. Keim, Esq., No. 200 North Sixth street, Reading, Pa., gives notice of his appointment by Judge Cadwallader, in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania United States District Court, as assignee of Isaac Stupps, of Jefferson township, Berks county, adjudged a bankrupt on his creditors' petition.

In the District Court of the United States the following is the bankruptcy calendar to be heard on Wednesday next, January 25, 1871:—

Philip Karper, for cause.
Nathan Kehl, for cause.
Tim & Brother, for cause.
Isaac Dessau, for cause.
J. R. Casselberry & Co., for cause.
George W. Lewis, for cause.
Bucknor, McCammon & Co., confirmation.
J. Guthman & Co., to confirm sale.
Elijah W. Zeigler, citation.
David Davis, citation.
Robert Radcliffe.
James C. Green, for cause.
Benswanger, Heilbrun & Klemm, for cause.
Arnold, Nusbaum & Nirdlinger, for cause.
Ambrose & MacMahon, for cause.
Stevens & Smith, for cause.
Henry Schmoele, for cause.
Albert H. Gilbert, for cause.
George N. Terrence & Co., for cause.
John B. Cook, for discharge.
Gosline, Watchtel & Co., for cause.

AN OLD THIEF.—A woman giving the name of Kate Williams was arrested at Alder and Master streets on Saturday, upon the charge of the larceny of a piece of cloth from a tailor store in that neighborhood. She had a hearing before Alderman Kemble, and was committed. At the lock-up she was identified as the person who stole two pieces of cloth and an under-skirt from a store at Eleventh and Jefferson streets some time since. The prisoner had a second hearing before Alderman Allison, and was committed in default of $1200 additional bail.

WOMEN AT HOSPITAL CLINICS.—A slight outbreak occurred on Saturday at the clinic in the hospital attached to Blockley. There was a large attendance of male students and a dozen of females, whose presence was the cause of the discord. While their male compeers were excited by this invasion of the lecture room by the women, who remained during two medical lectures, and one on surgery, they resorted to no other demonstration than an occasional hiss. Two of the women fainted during a surgical operation. The indignant males talk of a protest.

WIDOWS' NOTICES.—In the Orphans' Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, Mrs. Henrietta Pereira, the widow of Lewin Pereira, and Mrs. Hannah A. Kennedy, the widow of Hugh Kennedy, Jr., have filed their petitions asking that they may retain three hundred dollars of the personal property of the decedents, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Assembly of April 14th, 1851, and the supplements thereto.

SAVED FROM DROWNING.—John McGee was in a fair way of walking overboard at South street wharf on the Delaware last night, when stopped by a policeman. John was full of whisky, and he was disposed to mix it with water, and would have done so but for the presence of a blue-coat. He was taken to his home at Second and Dock streets.

ACCIDENTS.—A stevedore, name unknown, fell into the hold of the ship Benefactor at Vine street wharf on Saturday and fractured a leg. He was removed to his home, on Front street, above Vine.

Charles Vansdale was run over by a swill wagon at Harrowgate on Saturday, and had an arm fractured. The sufferer was removed to the Episcopal Hospital.

MORE DIVORCES.—Mrs. Mary C. Burk, by her next friend Harry C. Kerr, gives notice to her liege lord, James Burk, and Mrs. Charlotte Dawson performs the same operation on James V. Dawson, that unless they are heard from before next Saturday they will be no longer united in the holy bonds of matrimony.

A CRUEL SON.—"Reddy" McGouldrich was arrested last night upon the charge of assault and battery. The allegation is that he beat his mother and father, and then turned them out of doors. Defendant resides on Gerster street, near Richmond. He had a hearing before Ald. Neal, and was held in $800 bail to answer.

DISORDERLY CONDUCT.—Christopher Bonshoff went into a house on Nicetown lane on Saturday night and behaved in a very disorderly manner. His conduct was such as to require the presence of the police, and he was taken into custody. Alderman Good committed him to prison.

DISMISSED.—Fire Marshal Blackburn has made a thorough examination into the circumstances attending the fire at the store of Myer Bloomingthal, on Second street, below Green, and the result of that investigation has established the innocence of Mr. Bloomingthal.

SLIGHT FIRE.—A trifling fire occurred last evening in a stable in the rear of No. 1910 Walnut street.

PHILADELPHIA SOUTHWEST.

One of the Most Promising Sections of our City—Naturally Favored for Improvement—The Great Grab-all Corporation that has Obstructed its Prosperity—The Fifteenth Street Embargo.

That section of our beautiful city lying west of South Broad street is as singularly favored by nature for building purposes as that occupying the same relative position to North Broad street, the rapid development of which has so astonished and gratified our citizens. And here it is but proper the public mind should be disabused of the impression that the land of this section is low and difficult of drainage—qualities which, when acknowledged, vastly tend to depreciate it by undervaluing its suitableness in popular opinion for improvement. The truth is, and a visit of any doubting one to it will give it confirmation, that this district is remarkably well adapted for building purposes. The average surface, above the highest tide, of South Broad street and the land, lying west of it is *twenty-five feet;* and it is not less than fifteen squares below Washington avenue that you must go before encountering an abrupt descent from this grade.

The impression frequently exists that the southwestern section is low, even if the line of Broad street is not; thus exposing the whole vicinity to the unhealthiness of depressed and imperfectly drained streets. But the very contrary is the fact; for no part westward, even to the Schuylkill and for three miles south of South street, is either low in surface or imperfectly drained. It is particularly dry, elevated, and everywhere underlaid by a most remarkable stratum of fine sand and gravel, rendering building cheaper and drainage more complete than is possible in any other section of the city. If this be all true the natural inquiry is, "Why is it not improved more rapidly?"—and to this we may find a partial answer in the fact that building capital went to that section north which had been rendered inviting and popular through municipal aid, and which experienced no drawback to its improvement. Broad street north was paved, Broad street south ignored, though capable of being rendered as beautiful as the upper half. But the greatest of all impediments to the advancement and prosperity of this section has always been, and is to-day, the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company—and from pure contumacy on its part.

The history of the efforts for the opening of Fifteenth street which for the past decade have been put forward is one of contemptuous ingratitude on the part of this close corporation. Close it is. It has enriched itself in the traffic of our city, has had great municipal favors shown it, and has monopolized entire streets to the detriment of the public and the depreciation of property. Before this company settled itself where it now is, Fifteenth street was not only laid down upon the plan of the city, but was curbed and ready to be opened; and as an acknowledgment that it soon would be opened, the present depot was built to suit the location, when the thoroughfare was given over to public use. But having raised its depot and carried its fences on either side of it up to Sixteenth street, the corporation turned a deaf ear to the appeals that its embargo of the street might be raised, holding to the pernicious old saying, always resorted to in the defense of an unjust occupancy:—

"Possession is nine points of the law."

As early as 1862 the Legislature passed an act requiring the opening of the street, and appointed a commission of three gentlemen to execute the law, but this they failed to do: for when it came to the question of damages Councils refused to make the appropriation to pay them, and thus killed the improvement in its infancy. Since then the Legislature has been requested to pass compulsory acts, but the company always succeeded in staving off such legislation. Committees of Councils have at various times been appointed to consult with the officers of the road relative to the much-needed opening of this important thoroughfare, but what, in the light of modern municipal legislation, is not at all to be wondered at, the arguments of the company always proved a *little* stronger than those of the people; and whenever the subject arose in debate it was a standing joke to ask a member who opposed the opening:—"When he got his pass?" Finally, in 1869, after a spirited campaign on the part of the people, Councils passed an ordinance authorizing the street to be opened in 1872.

Here, then, is a great section of the city, well favored by nature to be made beautiful and valuable, cut off from direct communication on the line of an important thoroughfare, in order that a wealthy corporation might occupy public property, not by any right but from sufferance, as a standing ground for dead rolling-stock and rubbish. Had it not been for this obstruction, the thoroughfare in question would have been built up a mile beyond its present terminus; a passenger railway would have gone its entire length; and its natural advantages, coupled with an easy accessibility to the centre of the city, would have invited enterprise and capital in that direction. That section of Broad street lying below Washington avenue, with its attractive boulevard, would have been lined with fine edifices, and rendered even more beautiful as a promenade than North Broad street, with the same outlay of money; while the property of the road itself, instead of suffering any depreciation in value, would have been greatly enhanced, in common with that adjacent to it, and all by an improvement which could have cost the company the only inconvenience of removing the fences, some old tracks, and a brace of rickety frame sheds. Such a short-sighted, niggardly policy can be accounted for upon no other ground than a despicable principle which prompts some people to abstain from doing any service that may enrich their neighbors, even though it may proportionately enrich themselves—a principle that deserves, and undoubtedly receives, the hearty contempt of all sensible people.

It is estimated by builders and others competent to judge, that this obstruction of Fifteenth street has caused a standing depreciation in the value of the property south of Washington avenue of 15 per cent.

FIRES LAST MONTH.—The report of Captain McCusker, of the Fire Insurance Patrol, for the month of December, shows the following statistics. There were 33 box alarms, 39 silent alarms, and 2 false alarms.

The causes were as follows:—Accidents, 30; carelessness, 13; incendiary, 10; supposed incendiary, 6; unknown, false alarms, 2.

Style of dwellings—16 five-story, 9 four-story, 156 three-story, 1 three and a half-story, 7 two-story, 1 one-story, all brick; 2 one and a half-story, all stone; 1 three-story frame dwelling, 6 two-story frame buildings, 1 one and a half-story frame, 10 one-story frame, 1 one-story brick, 1 lot of hay, one steamship.

The buildings were used as follows:—Dwellings, 16; brush factory, 1; trunk factory, 1; carpenter shops, 2; railroad shed, 1; grocery store, 1; brick yard shed, 1; stables, 3; coal office, 1; barns, 2; cotton mills, 2; bone turning establishment, 1; oil house, 1; country house, 1; cigar store, 1; oil refinery, 1; shoe stores, 2; leather belting establishment, 1; plumbing house, 1; tin shop, 1; paint shop, 1; steamship, 1; blacksmith shop, 1; soap factory, 1; store house, 1; sash factory, 1; bolt works, 1; furnishing store, 1; shoe factory, 1; tobacco factory, 1; public buildings; 1 beer saloon, 1; wash house, 1; woollen mill, 2 feed store, 1; saw works, 1; ladies' seminary, 1.

SNEAK THIEVES.—Patrick Gallagher, alias "Slippery Jim," found his way into the counting-room of Morgan & Orr's iron works, Callowhill street, above Twelfth, and helped himself to a coat. As he was leaving the premises he was arrested. He subsequently made his escape from his custodian and ran as far as Broad and Willow streets, where he was brought to by a blue-coat. Patrick was sent below by Alderman Massey.

William McElwee, for the theft of a coat from M. Baird & Co.'s locomotive works, was sent to prison on Saturday by Alderman Massey.

VIOLENT ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—C. Keyser and J. Walters were arrested at a late hour last night upon the charge of assault and battery. They stopped a stranger at Eighth and Vine streets and without any provocation beat him in a shocking manner. Defendants were held to answer by Alderman Massey.

CROWNER'S QUEST.

The Operations of the Coroner's Office During the Year 1870—The Deaths by Violence and Accident, and how they Occurred.

During the year 1870, Coroner Taylor, assisted by Deputy Coroner Sees, held 1025 different inquests, at a total expense of $15,010·75, distributed as follows:—For inquests, $4098; jury fees, $1537·50; witnesses, $1343·75; burials, $2550; Post-mortems, $3320; incidentals, $111·50; oaths, $2050.

The only cases in the grand total of 1025 which were of importance were 407 in number, these including the homicides, suicides, and accidental deaths as follows:—

Homicide cases	33
Suicides	28
Drownings	120
Accidental deaths	226
A total of	407

Of the homicide cases, 27 of the victims were white, and 6 colored. Under 15 years of age there were 3; between 15 and 21 years, 2; between 21 and 30 years, 10; between 30 and 50 years, 14; and over 50 years, 4.

The manner in which the 28 suicides disposed of themselves was as follows:—

By pistol or gunshot wound	7
" taking poison	4
" drowning	2
" razor or knife	8
" hanging	7
A total of	28

Of the 407 victims included in the above aggregate, 395 were white, and 12 colored persons, and 347 males and 60 females.

THE SIGHTLESS.

The Graduates of Our Blind Asylum Who are Self-supporting.

The Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, located at Twentieth and Race streets, has attained a merited celebrity for the success which has attended its labors to educate those who have not the sense of sight. Very many of its graduates are self-supporting.

The following table exhibits, as far as ascertained, the condition of all the graduate pupils after leaving the institution up to the present time:—

Founders or Principals of other Institutions.	6
Teachers of music or piano tuners	38
Organists in churches	12
Teachers of literature and science	25
Ministers of the Gospel	2
Member of the Legislature	1
Masters of handicraft in other Institutions	4
Teachers of handicraft	14
Vocalists and teachers of singing	11
Working at handicraft	132
Trading, storekeeping, etc	10
Agents, lecturers, etc	7
At home—principally females—at house-work, etc	110
Imbecile	12
Deceased	32
Unknown	136
Remaining (except "Home" inmates, counted)	164
Total	716

THE HEBREW BALL.—The proscenium and balcony boxes of the Hebrew Charity Ball, to take place on Wednesday evening in the Academy of Music, will be specially disposed of and the proceeds devoted to the general charity fund. Those who may be desirous of procuring the use of these boxes for the night of the ball will do well to apply at once to the master of ceremonies.

RECEIVER OF TAXES.—At noon to-day the Receiver of Taxes elect, Robert H. Beatty, Esq., appeared before Mayor Fox and was sworn into office. Mr. Beatty is not yet prepared to announce his appointments. The books of the office will not be opened until about the middle of next month.

CORNER-LOUNGERS.—The police of the Tenth district arrested twenty corner-loungers yesterday.

LODGERS.—There were 123 lodgers in the Third district station house last night, and 64 in the Sixteenth district lockup.

LATEST NOVELTY.

"THE BARONIAL ENVELOPE."

WM. H. HOSKINS,

Stationer, Card Engraver, Steam Power Printer,

No. 913 ARCH Street.

1 21 smw8p PHILADELPHIA.

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS ENGRAVED AND PRINTED IN THE LATEST STYLE.

A fine assortment of FRENCH, ENGLISH, and AMERICAN PAPER, with Envelopes to Match.

PAPER and ENVELOPES, ready stamped, always on hand.

JOHN LINERD,

11 30 wsm8p No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

PIANOS.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S PIANOS,

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.

HAINES BROS.' PIANOS, BRADBURY'S PIANOS, MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS,

An Elegant Stock at Greatly Reduced Prices.

GOULD & FISCHER,

No. 923 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1018 ARCH Street.

J. E. GOULD.
WM. G. FISCHER. 1 17 tf4p

STEINWAY & SONS'

Grand Square and Upright Pianos.

Special attention is called to their ne

Patent Upright Pianos,

With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.

CHARLES BLASIUS,

WAREROOMS,

No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,

9 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Spring Horses,

Rocking Horses,

Children's Carriages,

BOYS' SLEDS, WAGONS,

VELOCIPEDES, Etc. Etc.

H. J. SHILL,

Factory, No. 226 DOCK Street,

12 9 4p BELOW EXCHANGE.

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

Proceedings of Congress

Important Indian Advices.

Affairs in the South.

Latest from Europe.

FROM EUROPE.

The Sortie of the 20th—The French Shot Down Like Sheep.

LONDON, Jan. 23—(Special to the N. Y. *Telegram*).—A despatch from our correspondent at Versailles on the 20th describes the sortie made from the direction of the Bois de Boulogne towards the entrenchments opposite Fort Montreteut.

This sortie was successful during the day, and was held by the French until evening, when an immense mass of French left in all directions from the city and there was evidently a concentrated movement on all sides. The attack ended in a retreat, in which the French were shot down like sheep, and the slaughter is described as terrible. A truce was granted by the Germans, and Trochu was earnestly entreated to consent to a capitulation.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Indian Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The following telegram has been forwarded by the War Department to the Secretary of the Interior:—

FORT FETTERMAN, W. T., Jan. 14, 1871.—General C. C. Augur, Commanding Department Platte, Omaha.—The medicine man of the Cheyennes says that the report of the Crows stealing from the Cheyennes is not true. He says that nearly two hundred lodges of Southern Cheyennes now in the country wish very much to go to their own reservation. He wishes to accompany them, if they are so permitted, to get his two young brothers. Bull bear claims that he was sent to the country to induce the Cheyennes to go south, and thinks it strange that he is not permitted to return.

ALEXANDER CHAMBERS,
Major 4th Infantry Commanding.

Sioux on the War Path.

The following correspondence has also reached the War Department.—

HEADQUARTERS, FORT STEVENSON, D. T., Nov. 22, 1870.—Major O. D. Greene, Adjutant-General Department Dakotah, St. Paul, Minn.—Major:—I have the honor to inform you that a war party of Sioux Indians from the lower agencies recently attacked some of the Indians belonging to the Berthold agency, who were hunting as they were required by their agent to do for their support, in which attack one of the Arickarees was killed. The agent is warned by friendly Indians that it is the intention of the lower Sioux to do all the injury possible to the agency, and have asked for my assistance. I have sent him a fieldpiece of artillery, with a supply of ammunition and a detachment consisting of a competent sergeant and four privates.

I shall regard any Sioux Indians from below who may appear in this point as hostile, and treat them accordingly. They totally disregard their treaty obligations, though their wants are liberally supplied by the Government, while the Indians of the Berthold agency are perfectly loyal, notwithstanding that they frequently suffer for the want of necessary food.

S. B. HAYMAN,
Lt.-Col. 17th Infantry, commanding post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT DAKOTAH, ST. PAUL, Dec. 27.—To Commanding Officer, Fort Stevenson, D. T.—Sir:—Your communication of the 22d ult., relative to an attack of a war party of the Sioux upon a hunting party of Indians belonging to the Berthold agency, killing one of the Arickarees, etc., was forwarded to the Major-General commanding for instructions, and returned with the following remarks:—It is not well to treat the Indians from below as hostile unless they commit acts of hostility. If the Nondans, Gros Ventres and Arickarees should be attacked in their villages they must be defended by the assistance of troops if necessary.

It can only be necessary when an attack is made while the Indians are out hunting and have but few warriors and many women and children not sufficiently defended, arms and ammunition having been provided them for that purpose. It is not our desire to commence hostilities, nor to bring about Indian wars unnecessarily.

O. D. GREENE, A. A. G.

Persons Claiming to Act as Indian Agents.

Secretary Delano has ordered, with the approval of the President, that no person claiming to act as an attorney on behalf of any Indian tribe, or any member or members thereof, will be recognized as such by the Interior Department or the Indian office, unless said person is possessed of a duly executed power of attorney from the chiefs of the tribe or nation, acknowledged before the agent of the United States for such tribe or nation. The agent before taking such acknowledgment to be satisfied by personal investigation that such power was fairly and duly obtained; and he shall fully explain the contents and purport thereof to the party acknowledging the execution of the same. This order applies to all persons claiming to act as attorneys for Indians, whether by power heretofore given or otherwise.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Destructive Fire—A Woman Burned to Death.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—A fire in Milford this morning destroyed the Bay State and Alhambra Blocks, including eleven stores and the upper portions of two dwellings; also, Fisher's stables and seven horses. Mrs. Newton was burned to death.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Hudson Frozen Over.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 23.—The river is frozen from here to Peekskill.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The weather is intensely cold East and North. It has been snowing since noon.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—THIRD SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—Mr. Ramsay presented the credentials of O. P. Stearns, elected by the Legislature of Minnesota for the unexpired term of Hon. D. S. Norton, deceased, ending March 4, 1871. After the reading of the credentials, Mr. Stearns presented himself and took the oath of office.

Mr. Sumner presented and had read joint resolutions of the Indiana Legislature, instructing the Senators from that State to vote against the annexation of Dominica.

Mr. Morton reminded the Senate that the resolutions were passed by the Democratic majority.

Ordered to be printed and laid on the table.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, made a report upon the Georgia Senatorial question, accompanied by a resolution declaring Joshua Hill to have been elected.

A minority report was also submitted by Mr. Stewart, reviewing the claims of the various Senatorial applicants, and concluding with a resolution to admit Messrs. Farrow and Whitely. These reports were ordered to be printed, Mr. Trumbull giving notice he would ask an early disposition of the subject.

A number of bills were introduced and appropriately referred.

House of Representatives.

A number of bills were introduced and appropriately referred.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Stocks very strong. Money stronger at 6@7 per cent. Gold, 110⅝. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 109⅝; do. 1864, do., 108⅞; do. 1865, do. 108¾; do. 1865, new, 107⅞; do. 1867, 108⅛; do. 1868, 108⅜; 10-40s, 108⅜. Virginia 6s, new, 61; Missouri 6s, 90¾; Canton Co., 69¾; Cumberland pref., 26; New York Central and Hudson River, 94⅜; Erie, 22⅜; Reading, 98⅞; Adams Express, 66⅝; Michigan Central, 111⅜; Michigan Southern, 90⅝; Illinois Central, 133; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106; Chicago and Rock Island, 106⅝; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93⅝; Western Union Telegraph, 44⅞.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Cotton strong and higher, with a good export demand; sales of 4000 bales uplands at 15⅜c.; Orleans at 16c. Flour firmer, and advanced 5@10c.; sales of 15,000 barrels State at $5·12@7; Ohio at $6·70@7·20; Western at $5·85@7; Southern at $6·70@8·50. Wheat firmer and advanced 1@3c.; sales of 60,000 bushels winter red and amber Western at $1·53@1·57. Corn firmer; sales of 36,000 bushels new mixed Western at 81@83c. Oats firm; sales of 24,000 bushels Ohio at 62@65c. Beef steady. Pork steady. Lard heavy; steam, 11⅞@12⅛c.; kettle, 12¾c. Whisky firm at 93½c.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23.—Cotton firmer; middling upland, 15⅛@15¼c.; low middling, 14¼@14¾c. Flour active, and advanced 25c.; Howard street superfine, $5·25@5·55; do. extra, $6·50@7·25; do. family, $7·50@9; City Mills superfine, $5·75@7·50; do. extra, $6·75@8; do. family, $8·25@10·75; Western superfine, $5·25@5·75; do. extra, $6·25@6·87½; do. family, $7@8. Wheat firm and scarce; choice white, $2; fair to prime $1·50@1·75; prime to choice red, $1·75@2; fair to good, $1·54@1·65; common, $1·35@1·40; Ohio and Indiana, $1·50@1·75; Pennsylvania, $1·46@1·54. Corn steady; white higher at 80@83c.; yellow 77@78c. Oats dull at 53@55c. Pork firm and in active demand at $22. Bacon in active demand; rib sides, 12c.; clear rib, 12½c.; shoulders, 10½c. Hams, 16@18c. Lard quiet at 13c. Whisky strong and in good demand at 93½c.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET ON SATURDAY.

From the Herald.

"The general trade of the city was characterized by considerable speculative activity in the branches of business which have to do more particularly with exportable merchandise, the current low prices of which have invited a speculative demand against a possible reaction in the spring months. Otherwise the mid-winter dulness prevailed in general trade.

"In Wall street the chief events of the week have been the relaxation in money and the buoyancy and advance in prices at the Stock Exchange. The early course of the money market was signalized by activity, if not stringency, under the sudden withdrawal of about six millions of legal-tenders from circulation by the locking up process, and for a brief period loans on call commanded 1-32@1-16 per cent. in addition to the full legal rate. The movement of money to this centre from the rural districts was so large, however, that the gag thus made was soon filled, and at the close money was easy at 6 per cent., with exceptional transactions on prime securities at five per cent.

"The stock market promptly responded to this altered situation of the money market, and a strong bullish feeling was developed, which led to a sharp improvement in all the leading railway and miscellaneous shares. In fact, the speculation for a rise was encouraged (as it always is) by the knowledge that a large short interest existed in connection with the locking up of greenbacks. The rise in the principal daily favorites was about 2@3 per cent., but in two instances—Union Pacific and Hannibal and St. Joseph—it reached 10 per cent., while in the preferred shares of the latter road the advance upon the lowest price of the week was all of 11 per cent. The highest prices of the rise were made about noon of Saturday, but after that time a reaction ensued both upon the unfavorable statement of the banks and upon a 'break' in Reading, attributed to the failure of a weak operator, who had ordered the purchase of a heavy instalment of the stock, to carry which he had not taken care to provide sufficient capital. The street was temporarily disconcerted by this affair, and the market was unsettled and lower in all directions; but towards the close a steadier feeling ensued and much of the decline of the afternoon was recovered.

"The Government list shared in the general buoyancy of the week, but prices were conservative in their improvement, which ranged from ¼@½ per cent.

"The gold market was conspicuous rather by its lack of feature than by any noteworthy change. It was perhaps the steadiest week in gold since the termination of the war, the extreme fluctuation being confined to one-quarter of one per cent."

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$1000 Phila & E 7s..	87½	100 do.......49	3-16
$1000 do..........	87¼	100 sh O C & A R... s5&in..	46
$20000 O C & A 7s...	81¼	2 sh Bk of N Am.	230
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FOURTH EDITION

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Enforcing the Fifteenth Amendment

The New York "Air Line"

The Latest War Advices.

Despatch from the Emperor William

The Defeat of Faidherbe

Terrible French Disasters.

FROM EUROPE.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 23.—The details which are to hand of the

Defeat of Faidherbe

snow that the French army of the North suffered a terrible blow, from which it can hardly recover. The entry of the retreating army into Cambrai was a sad scene of disorder, the troops shoeless and in rags, and the army fragmentary to a great degree.

The English Parliament.

LONDON, Jan. 23—9 A. M.—The *Observer* announces that the Queen will personally open the session of Parliament. The rumor that

The London Conference

had again adjourned is untrue.

Despatch from the Emperor William.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Emperor William telegraphs to the Empress, under date of Versailles, Jan. 21, as follows:—"Yesterday the enemy entirely withdrew into Paris. Fifteen officers and 250 men were captured at St. Cloud. The number of unwounded prisoners captured at St. Quentin is 9000, besides 2000 wounded taken in the town. The total loss of the French is 15,000. The enemy has withdrawn to Valenciennes and Douay. We have again occupied Cambrai."

LONDON, Jan. 22—6 P. M.

The Bombardment of Paris

has been uninterrupted for the past few days. Fire has also been opened upon St. Denis.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Southern States.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Select Committee to investigate the affairs in the Southern States met to-day and decided to proceed with matters in North Carolina. There are a large number of witnesses already here to be examined. They intend to bring some of the Ku-Klux parties before them. The Senate Judiciary Committee reported the

Georgia Senatorial Question.

To-day the majority favor Miller and Hill, and the minority, Stuart and Rice, favor Farrell and Whitely.

The Ways and Means Committee, at their meeting to-day took up the

Income Tax

and considered the proposition of Commissioner Pleasanton for its repeal. The committee agreed, by a vote of 6 to 3, to report the bill repealing that part of the Internal law which imposes tax on incomes.

The Pacific Railroad.

The House Appropriation Committee to-day took up Mr. Butler's resolution to appoint a committee to investigate the affairs of the Pacific Railroad. They propose to merge Mr. Butler's resolution with Mr. Lawrence's bill, which provides for a lien of the Government on all the property of the road to secure the payment of the interest.

Steamship Line to Mexico.

The House Commerce Committee heard an argument to-day from New York parties in favor of a steamship line from New York to Mexico.

The House Military Committee has appointed a sub-committee to investigate the case of the

Colored Cadet, Smith,

of West Point.

General Logan

was in his seat to-day for the first time since his election as United States Senator from Illinois. He was warmly welcomed by his associates on the floor.

Naval Orders.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Lieut.-Commander Oscar A. Bachellor and Charles F. Schmitz are ordered to duty at the Naval Academy, on February 1. Lieut. Chas. F. Hutchins is ordered to the Naval Observatory; Lieut. R. B. Bradford to the Naval Academy; Surgeon Lewis B. Huntin to the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia; Lieutenant-Commander Edwin White is detached from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the receiving ship at Philadelphia; Surgeons Thos. C. Walters from the Resaca and waiting orders, and A. Rhoades to duty as a member of Board of Examiners.

Army Orders.

Captain E. C. Bowen, 11th Regiment, and First Lieutenant D. H. Kelton, 10th Infantry, are relieved from duty at Newport Barracks, Ky., and ordered to their regiments. Second Lieutenant George P. Borden, 5th Infantry, is detailed for duty as Aid to General Halstreck. Major John A. Dubois, 5th Cavalry, is ordered to his regiment. First Lieutenant James M. Sanno, 7th infantry, is ordered to duty in War Department.

Captain Hall's Arctic Expedition.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Captain Hall arrived here to-day to further arrangements for his Arctic expedition, and has secured the Periwinkle, formerly a tugboat, to be fitted for steam as well as sailing purposes. He will leave in May.

The programme for the unveiling of Miss Ream's

Statue of Lincoln,

in the rotunda of the Capitol, on Wednesday evening, has been completed. Addresses will be delivered by Senators Trumbull and Carpenter, and Representatives Banks, Brooks, of New York, and Cullom.

The Committee on Banking and Currency,

through a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Cox, Burchard, and Coburn, have been in communication with the Secretary of the Treasury with a view of ascertaining whether the estimate of half a million dollars for reprinting from new plates the $20 and $10 notes of national banks cannot be reduced. There is no doubt the committee will report a bill for that purpose, owing to the circulation of well-executed counterfeits of these denominations.

When the

New York Air Line Railroad

bill came up in the House to-day, the Democrats started to filibuster so as to carry it over the morning hour, and succeeded. It cannot come up again until next Monday.

General Stevens, of the Naval Committee, had the rules suspended to-day for the purpose of reporting a bill to define the

Rank of Officers in the Navy,

and commonly called the line and staff bill. He will endeavor to get concurrent action on it at the present session. It will be strongly opposed by the friends of line officers.

The Fifteenth Amendment.

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary Committee has made forty amendments to the bill passed at the last session for the enforcement of the fifteenth amendment.